

# THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 11

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 1st, 1932

No. 5

## The Election Campaign in Athabasca

*Messages from  
The President, Mrs. Warr and the U.F.A. Candidate*

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## Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

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## H. W. Wood Surveys Record of U.F.A.

*Past President's Address to Annual Convention*

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## Provincial Treasurer's Budget Speech

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## Premier Bennett's Progress Toward Autocracy





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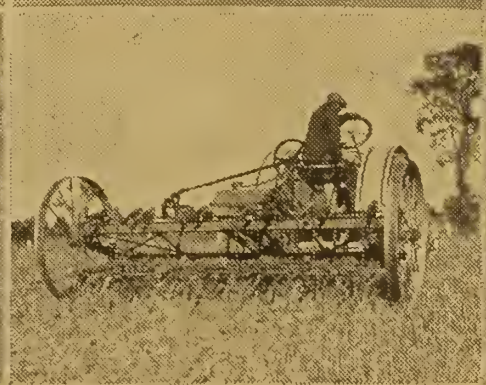
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## EDITORIAL

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## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

"By your votes on March 21st," states President Gardiner in his message to the electors of Athabasca, "you will intimate to the world whether you are satisfied to continue the present debt creating system or whether you demand such changes as are necessary in our economic fabric to guarantee to those who produce the real wealth of the country the full fruits of their labor."

The issue is there stated, clearly and precisely. The U.F.A. candidate, if elected to Parliament, will stand with the group which has been fighting the battle of the common people at Ottawa for ten years—for the removal of the causes of depression; for the transformation of our financial and economic system and the creation of a social order in which poverty in the midst of plenty—the tragic paradox of a capitalist civilization—shall no longer be possible.

If the farm people of Athabasca believe such transformation necessary, if they wish to take such steps as it lies in their power to take towards its attainment, they will, between this date and election day on March 21st leave nothing undone which can be done to ensure the election of the U.F.A. candidate, Mr. Normandeau.

To be over-confident would be to incur serious risk. Every member of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and every elector who is alive to the gravity of the present economic crisis, should make it his or her business to see that on election day as far as possible every vote is polled.

## THE ALBERTA BUDGET

Since, through the breakdown of the financial and economic system the world has been plunged into an unparalleled condition of depression, all Governments operating under the system have been faced by shrinking revenues. The Alberta Budget, presented by Hon. R. G. Reid last week, reveals the effects on Provincial revenues of long continued distress in agriculture. The Provincial Treasurer's speech contains a comprehensive survey of these conditions, and sets forth the measures which under the pressure of necessity the Government proposes to take to meet the situation. Thanks to careful administration, Alberta is experiencing lesser financial difficulties than some of its neighbors.

\* \* \*

## AN EFFECTIVE GROUP

"What the U.F.A. and Labor groups in Parliament think today, Canada thinks tomorrow," is a statement which seems likely to become a truism.

This year, in the House of Commons, several proposals by these groups which have been denounced in past years as impracticable or "radical"—to use a derogatory tag which is really a compliment—have won favor in the House. Mr. Speakman's resolution on social planning was the first; Mr. Coote's resolution calling for an investigation into the banking and credit system brought a statement from the Premier that such would be undertaken next year; while Mr. Lucas's resolution calling for a substantial increase in income tax was adopted without a dissenting vote. Mr. Spencer has not yet secured adoption of his proposal to make banks which break the law by charging more than 7 per cent interest subject to penalties, but the attention which he has directed to the scandalous immunity of the banks is building up a public opinion which it will be impossible in the long run to resist.

\* \* \*

## COMMEND GARDINER'S STAND

In ill-tempered, petulant attack upon the farmers' movement the *Calgary Herald* is outstanding among Alberta newspapers. Mr. Gardiner's consistent and courageous carrying out in Parliament of the mandate of his electors and of the Annual Convention has recently roused the *Herald* to a high pitch of querulousness.

The response of the Balzac U.F.A. Local to the *Herald's* new campaign was the adoption by unanimous vote of a resolution endorsing President Gardiner's action in the House of Commons and commending him "for his courageous and consistent attitude towards all questions pertaining to the tariff."



# Veteran Past President of U.F.A. Surveys Past and Future Problems of Organization

Confident Alberta Farmers, with "Longer Vision" will "Blaze Trail to Organized Solidarity and Stability"—Co-operation Key to Solution of World Problems

The large audience of delegates and visitors, at the Wednesday evening session of the U.F.A. Annual Convention, gave a most cordial welcome to their past President, the distinguished veteran leader for many years of the farm movement, H. W. Wood. Mr. Wood presented a reasoned analysis of the present world conditions; briefly traced the history of various farm movements and outlined the reasons of many failures; and pointed out the lines on which the Alberta movement must continue in order to make the contribution to solving the world's problems which it might and should make, emphasizing the need for "a vision and a plan".

## Achievement of the Association

"Since 1909," said Mr. Wood, "we have been carrying on farmers' organization activities in Alberta, and I think we can justify the claim that we have accomplished as much as any other farmers' organization ever has during the same length of time. We have also lived longer than the average life of previous organizations, but I do not think we are satisfied to rest our case on that basis. Other farmers' organizations have passed out of existence because they did not develop the necessary vitality to continue to live. They did not have sufficient co-operative spirit, nor did they have well thought out, constructive programs leading to definite objectives. They did not sow good seed in the fertile soil, nor nurture the plants to maturity and fruition. In other words, they had neither sufficiently clear vision nor well defined plan. Their efforts were more in the nature of spectacular revolutionary demonstrations, than well defined, evolutionary, constructive programs. I am fully convinced that no farmers' organization can live, succeed, and participate in social and industrial reconstruction necessary to avert pending world-wide disaster, without a clear vision of what is involved and a well-defined plan of procedure loyally and intelligently supported. In the development of that vision and plan we will have to clearly understand reasons—the reason why we are doing certain things, and the reason why we are doing them certain ways."

## Why Organization Necessary

The reason for organization, continued Mr. Wood, was that farmers individually had no trading nor industrial strength, and could not successfully compete with other organized classes, nor co-operate, even if other classes were willing to co-operate.

Present world conditions were not the result of Nature's unkindness, nor of any weakness in Nature's social law, but of "intensified industrial competition." That co-operation was the true constructive social law was very manifest. Individuals, as such, could not build social structure, but must be mobilized into higher units; and for that organization the industrial class was not only the most logical, but the only possible, basis. Alberta farmers had a grave responsibility, in the fulfilment of which would be required not only a clear vision of objectives, but a well defined plan of procedure.

Nature had designed the only reasoning

animal, to become a perfect social being, and build a perfect social system. It was not reasonable to suppose that man would continue disobedience to Nature's laws to his own self-destruction, but how long would he suffer before he would intelligently obey?

## Solidarity and Efficiency

The question before this Convention was, tersely, where do we go from here? Cessation of effort would mean decay. But the speaker was confident that the farmers of Alberta would get the "longer vision, develop a new plan, and blaze a trail to organized solidarity and stability, and by so doing make a greater contribution to the development of right social construction than has ever yet been made." Solidarity and efficiency of organization should be the first objective. Individual initiative and isolated environment increased the difficulty of this organization; but regardless of the work or the time involved, it must be done.

The true function of each legitimate class in society, continued Mr. Wood, was to contribute to the general welfare by giving needed and efficient service to the whole. Sufficient must be produced to supply the actual necessities of life; there should be enough to supply all comforts, and luxuries were desirable and legitimate. The standard of living should not be reduced, but raised.

"There is at the present time an unprecedented number of people in the world without employment, without means of support, and no opportunity to get employment by which they can earn a living, and their condition is primarily the result of over-production. How has such a condition been brought about?"

## "Industrial Madness"

Mr. Wood described the wave of unprecedented industrial activity following the war, with the spirit of competition and greed behind it and underlying it. Overproduction became so great that industry had to slow down—the result of industrial madness, which could easily have been avoided with "the right system operated in the right way for the right purpose."

The problem of production, in all its ramifications, had been solved, and it was equally clear, declared Mr. Wood, that the problem of preventing disastrous over-production was entirely unsolved. Sustained, intelligent co-operation was the only means of solving it.

## A Fundamental Principle

"In this connection," he added, "I wish to call attention to another principle

that is not only involved but fundamental, and that is that industry is being operated to supply the whole human race with material wants, and the only way individuals can justify their participation in results is by making a contribution directly or indirectly. All must have a chance to do so. This is the only way they can justify their sharing industrial results. Industrial efficiency does not mean the fewest number of the most efficient driven to the limit during a maximum number of hours each day. On the contrary all should contribute and all participate, with a definite objective of reducing the number of hours per day to the minimum.

"When physical wants are all fully supplied through efficient co-operation, there will be time and opportunity to apply co-operation to the unsolved higher and nobler problems of right living. We may have to earn our living by the sweat of our brow, but the sweat of our brow is the means to the end—not the end. The solution of the physical or animal problem only clears the way to deal efficiently with the social and spiritual.

"The development of right industrial structure is not a simple problem. The poet said that:

"Vainly might the head of Plato revelve it,  
While plainly the heart of a child would solve it."

"Both the wisdom of Plato and the spirit of a child will be needed. It will require all the accumulated wisdom of the past to guide us in the development of the spirit of the future. 'Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers,' was a solemn warning by a great seer. The animal spirit was all right for the jungle, and man has suffered and 'muddled through' under its guidance up to the present, but to believe that he can safely meet the future under its guidance is to put Nature in the attitude of having cast her pearls before swine. The present world situation should be a solemn warning to every thinking, living human being regardless of his jungle instinct, that social progress cannot continue indefinitely under the guidance of the animal spirit and the operation of animal law."

## LIBERTY

"We men of the twentieth century are less keen about our freedom than any generation in modern times; certainly less concerned about human liberty than people were in the days when they were striving to achieve it. . . . But when a populace becomes indifferent to its freedom it begins to lose it. . . . Almost uniformly in human history the great benefactors of the human race have had to live in exile because they have given humanity new truths and have challenged its old beliefs. We have forgotten what liberty has cost. We no longer have even a very clear conception of what we mean by liberty."—Everett Dean Martin.



# Provincial Treasurer Presents Budget in Alberta Legislative Assembly

Deficit on Current Year; Balanced Budget Estimated for Coming Fiscal Period—Heavy Reductions in Expenditure and New Taxes, Including Income Tax

Faced by unprecedented conditions of depression and declining revenue such as has been general in almost every part of the world since 1929, the Province of Alberta, in common with other Governments, will have a deficit, expected to be below four million dollars, on the operations of the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1932. To meet the exceptional conditions, heavy reductions in expenditure, together with emergency taxation, are provided for in the budget introduced in the Legislative Assembly on March 29th by Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer. A surplus of \$149,200, made possible by heavy reductions in expenditure and by the emergency taxation, is estimated for the coming fiscal year. Among the new levies is a Provincial income tax.

Total expenditure on income account for the period is estimated at \$16,673,144.22, and revenue at \$16,822,344.22.

## Cash Position Good

The budget presented at the last session, stated Mr. Reid, was quite frankly framed in the belief that the bottom had been reached in the decline of revenues, and that an upward swing in economic conditions could with reason be anticipated. These expectations did not materialize. As previously stated, the Government took steps in the early fall of last year to curtail expenditures to the extent possible with the commitments already made. . . . "The cash position of the Province at this time is good," Mr. Reid stated, "and with the plans now under contemplation, the Government is confident of its ability to meet not only all obligations of the current, but of the new fiscal year."

## Heavy Reductions in Expenditure

"Every effort has been made to reduce the expenditures of the several Departments. On income account, total reductions of \$1,634,260.85 have been made, as compared with the estimates of last year. Against this reduction, however, it has been necessary to increase the appropriations for public debt to the extent of \$633,684.84, and to provide an additional amount for certain interest and sinking fund charges of \$10,556.45, in respect of aid to drainage districts. The net reduction, after providing for the foregoing, amounts to \$940,019.56.

"As regards capital account, we have made a reduction of \$2,824,527.67, compared with the estimates for the previous year."

Of the total estimated expenditure, \$6,827,497.34 represents "charges on our public debt and is inescapable, leaving a balance of \$9,845,646.88 for all the other services of Government. To a large extent this expenditure is uncontrollable, representing as it does sums which must be provided for social services, maintenance of our highway system, education, the administration of justice and the development of our resources.

"Particulars of the foregoing appear hereunder:

Estimated expenditure . . . \$16,673,144.22  
Deduct debt charges . . . 6,827,497.34

\$ 9,845,646.88

Deduct expenditure for care of mentally diseased, grants to hospitals, mothers' allowances, children's protection and other social services . . . 2,525,376.10

\$ 7,320,270.78

Deduct expenditure for the maintenance of our main highway system . . . 1,117,000.00

\$ 6,203,270.78

Deduct grants to schools, maintenance of University of Alberta, normal and technical schools, inspection of schools, etc. . . 2,577,229.00

\$ 3,626,041.78

Deduct expenditure for the administration of justice . . 847,046.34

\$ 2,778,995.44

"This balance of \$2,778,995.44 represents the amount required for agriculture and the development of our resources, general government, legislation and miscellaneous purposes. This is a relatively small amount and it will readily be seen that the Government, having regard to the essential services which must be provided for, had no option but to levy increased taxation despite the reduction of \$1,634,260.85 made in the estimates.

## Revenue—Income Account

"Of estimated receipts for the nine months ended December 31st, 1931, certain revenues show a considerable reduction over the amount received in the corresponding period of 1930, and will not realize the amounts originally estimated at the commencement of the fiscal year. Taxes for the nine months show a decrease of \$1,025,888; licenses of \$293,857.85; fines and penalties of \$274,780.38, and profits from the Liquor Control Board of \$367,285.46.

## New Sources of Revenue

"In order to offset the shrinkage in existing revenues, we propose to increase our revenues mainly from the following sources:—

"1. By a continuation of the present contribution from salaries of civil servants and university staff, estimated to yield approximately \$200,000.

"2. By the reinstatement previously announced of the former scale for licenses on motor vehicles, and by increasing the scale of charges for truck licenses; estimated to yield approximately \$600,000.00.

"3. By increasing the taxes on corporations. Under this heading the principal increases are as follows:

(a) A general increase of 10 per cent in the tax, fees or licenses paid by insurance, elevator, express, telegraph and miscellaneous companies; estimated at \$62,420.00.

(b) An increase of 10 per cent in the railway mileage tax.

(c) A general increase in the present taxation of banks, of approximately \$23,000.

(d) An increase in the taxation of trust and loan companies, and of gas companies.

"The Government will recommend re-establishing the old scale of charges under the Amusement Tax Act, exempting, however, tickets of 10c and under, as well as certain changes in the gallonage tax on beer.

"Special taxes paid by corporations will, of course, be considered in estimating any tax under the Income Tax Act."

## Income Tax

Under an Income Tax Act the Government proposes an exemption for single men of \$750 and for married men of \$1500, with a tax graduated from one per cent upward. The tax on corporations is suggested at four per cent with an exemption of \$1,000.

"The various additional imposts suggested in the budget are in the nature of emergency measures, to be re-considered in a complete review of the field of taxation in two years' time, if by then, as we confidently expect, Provincial revenues reflect a return to more normal conditions," stated Mr. Reid. "The Government is prepared for a period of two years to pay to the cities now levying a service tax a sum approximating what might reasonably be estimated from such service tax during that period.

"It is with reluctance," said the Treasurer, "that I present a budget which calls for a decrease in services and at the same time, an increase in taxation. I do so, however, with this assurance, that the people of Alberta realize the financial difficulties of the world, and expect their Government to face the facts in order that the stability of this Province and the functions of its Government may be maintained."

## World's Economic Illness

Mr. Reid dealt briefly with "expenditures made necessary by the economic illness of the world" stating that actual disbursements in respect to unemployment relief to January 31st, 1932, were \$2,588,536.69, and the premium on United States funds with respect to obligations of the Province payable in New York, which had cost, to February 5th, 1932, \$675,137.18. The expenditures accounted in part for the increase in the funded debt of the Province.

In addition to over ten million dollars required to meet maturing treasury bills and debentures, it was estimated a similar amount would be needed for capital expenditures, unemployment relief, and other purposes. Securities totalling approximately \$16 1-2 million dollars were marketed through the fiscal agency before the bond market became stagnant. The average cost to the Province for this financing was 4.66 1-2 per cent, and subsequent sales of bonds on a higher



# Premier Bennett's Autocracy

A Parliamentary Episode Without Parallel in Canadian History

Ruthlessly outraging the British tradition to which in innumerable public addresses he has vowed allegiance, and providing a demonstration of autocratic power such as is without parallel in Canadian Parliamentary history, Premier Bennett on February 22nd, shouted down an application by J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., for leave to introduce a bill to repeal the notorious Section 98 of the criminal code.

This section, enacted in 1919 during a period of hysteria, deprives Canadian citizens of historic rights of freedom of speech and assembly such as citizens of self-governing portions of the British Empire have long enjoyed, and do still enjoy almost everywhere in the predominantly white portions of the Empire.

This has been clearly shown in past Parliamentary debates, by careful analysis of the provisions of the section and its repeal has been sought by leading Farmer and Labor organizations of the Dominion including the U.F.A. Its undesirable and dangerous character was dwelt upon by a former Minister of Justice who sought its repeal. Five times has the House of Commons passed repealing measures, and five times repeal has been blocked in the Senate, on the last occasion by a majority of three.

But it is not with the legislation itself that we are here concerned. It is with Mr. Bennett's use of his power over his followers to prevent even the introduction and discussion of a bill which he disliked. If the precedent he has set were allowed to stand, even the consideration by Parliament of any proposal to which Mr. Bennett takes exception would be prevented. Nothing of which Mr. Bennett had not approved in advance could be discussed by the people's elected representatives. That is the intolerable situation which seems likely to arise if the tendency to autocratic methods is allowed to develop.

## Without Precedent in Canada's History

When a member of the House seeks to introduce a bill, it has always been the practice to allow him to do so; to let him explain its provisions, and to give the bill first reading. The discussion of the principle of the bill takes place on second reading, and it is then that the members vote upon the principle.

To this custom, until the discreditable episode of last month, there has, we believe, been no exception. In this case, however, when, in response to Mr. Woodsworth's request the Speaker put the question "Shall leave be granted?" Mr. Bennett cried "No!", and, his followers supporting him when the ayes and nays were called for, the vote was declared in favor of the nays. Members who resented this unheard of refusal then demanded a recorded vote. Mr. Gardiner challenged the whole procedure, as shown below, and he and others did finally win an opportunity for a brief explanation of the bill to be given. Leave to introduce it, however, was again refused, by the recorded vote.

We quote below, briefly, from the official record, and would suggest all our readers who can do so obtain a copy of *Hansard* for February 22nd

(price 5 cents from the King's Printer, Ottawa), and read the debate in full:

### From the Official Record

Mr. J. S. Woodsworth . . . . . moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the criminal code (unlawful associations).

Mr. Speaker: Shall leave be granted?

Mr. Bennett: No.

Mr. Speaker: All those in favor of the motion that leave be granted say Aye.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those opposed will say Nay.

Mr. Bennett: No.

Some Hon. Members: No.

(Our readers should note that it was not until Mr. Bennett had again given the lead to his followers that they allowed themselves to become parties to this unparalleled refusal.)

Mr. Speaker: In my opinion the nays have it.

Mr. Lapointe: Does the Right Hon. gentleman prevent a Member from introducing a bill?

Mr. Speaker: Call in the members.

Mr. Gardiner: On a point of privilege; I do not find a copy of this bill on the file, so will your honor explain to the House what we are to vote upon.

Mr. Speaker: The bill has not been introduced as yet, so it would not appear on the file.

Mr. Gardiner: I would like to know something about what we are to vote upon.

Mr. Speaker: The Hon. Member has moved for leave to introduce the bill, and the question is as to whether the House is in favor of that motion.

### Gardiner Protests

(Mr. Gardiner protested, and as the vote was called for, rose again in protest, declaring it to be "absolutely ridiculous" to vote on the matter when the contents of the bill had not been explained).

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps it might be reasonable to permit the Member to make an explanation of this bill?

(Mr. Bennett then sought to justify himself by saying that when Mr. Woodsworth asked leave to introduce the bill "he did not see fit to make an explanation," to which a member retorted: "He did not have a chance.")

Mr. Woodsworth stated: "Only a moment elapsed and to my utter astonishment the Prime Minister took an attitude which I have never known to be taken in the eleven years I have been in this Parliament."

When the Speaker again suggested that it would be reasonable to allow the member to explain the bill Mr. Bennett said he would not object but by raising a point of order sought to prevent anything more than a bald statement of the provision of the bill, without argument in its favor being given.

At one stage several members in chorus shouted: "Mussolini."

### Mussolini But a Child

Mr. Lapointe: Mussolini is but a child.

Mr. Lapointe stated further that it was Mr. Bennett's "No" immediately following Mr. Woodsworth's opening

words, that prevented the explanation of the bill being given.

### A Discreditable Episode

The whole incident was highly discreditable to the Prime Minister of Canada. It should serve as an indication of the direction in which, if left unchecked, Mr. Bennett's craving for unrestricted personal power may lead.

Athabasca electors will have an opportunity to render their verdict upon this matter on March 21st. The most effective check upon the prevailing tendency to dictatorship which they could give would be to send as their representative to Parliament the U.F.A. candidate, Louis Normandeau, and so reinforce the group at Ottawa which has always stood for the decencies of Parliamentary conduct; for the freedom of Parliament, and for the rights of the ordinary citizen of Canada as against, not only such a personal dictatorship as Mr. Bennett seeks to attain, but also against all forms of reaction, political or financial.

## Notes by the Way

By THE EDITOR

After appearing as a semi-monthly and on occasion as a weekly since its establishment ten years ago, *The U.F.A.* becomes, with this issue, temporarily a monthly publication. The organ of a movement which is responsible for large activities in more than a dozen important fields will be unable to give to any one of them more than a small fraction of the space which their importance warrants.

The wealth of Alberta is built up mainly upon the agricultural industry. Every elevator in the Province, every packing or dairy plant, is the result of the labors of the primary producers. But except insofar as they are co-operative institutions, these are not owned or controlled by the farmers. It is upon the industry of agriculture also that the fortunes of Alberta newspapers have mainly been built up. But the farmers do not own them. And, as the report of the Central Board of the U.F.A. to our Annual Convention pointed out, while the general press is willing to pay tribute at times to the services rendered to the Province by the organized farmers' movement, it is most inclined to oppose the movement when large issues concerning the future of agriculture are at stake.

Within the limits of its severely restricted space—now more restricted than ever—*The U.F.A.* must endeavor to deal with the affairs of a Government elected by the United Farmers of Alberta and with the many activities of the Legislature. For a monthly publication this is an impossible task. It must seek to present to its readers some account of the work of their representatives at Ottawa. That important work can be touched upon only in a few brief items. Wheat Pool affairs are dealt with in the section controlled by the Pool, and carried on effectively by the Pool Publicity Department. Livestock Pool and other marketing interests are served in our columns as far as space permits. To the co-operative purchasing activities which are steadily developing under the direction of a committee of the Central Board, and to other practical activities of the Association, very little of the space

(Continued on page 30)



# Vigorous Campaign in Progress to Win Athabasca for U.F.A.

Revival of Farmers' Movement in Constituency Manifest as Active Work Proceeds—Louis Normandeau, U.F.A. Candidate. Receives Cordial Reception at Many Meetings

News from the Federal constituency of Athabasca, where a vigorous campaign is now being carried on to win the constituency for the U.F.A. in the by-election of March 21st, indicates a widespread revival of the farmers' movement throughout the constituency. New life has been called into being. The U.F.A. candidate, Louis Normandeau, is receiving a cordial reception at meetings being held at many convenient points of assembly.

There are indications that the farmers are determined once again to take into their own hands the control of their own affairs as citizens. Travel is made difficult by bad roads and the task of bringing the message of farmer solidarity to the people of this far-flung area is not an easy one. There is no tendency to under-estimate the difficulties, or to run risks through over-confidence; but there are evidences that the failure of both political parties to make any effective contribution to the solution of the problems of agriculture and industry which are of increasing urgency, and the constructive character of U.F.A. policies and enviable record of the U.F.A. Federal Group, are recognized by increasing numbers of electors. Letters received by The U.F.A. from many points make it clear that the membership of the Association are alert and determined. The need to make a special effort to bring out every vote on election day is recognized.

Mr. Normandeau and Donald MacLachlan, whom we are informed is proving a "great co-operator," are endeavoring to carry the message of the U.F.A. throughout the constituency. Mrs. A. H. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A., is giving active and effective support in a series of meetings; and I. Goresky, M.L.A., P. A. Miskew, M.L.A., and others are actively participating.

## "Splendid Support and Co-operation"

"We are getting splendid support and co-operation," writes Mr. Normandeau, under a February date. "We have covered St. Paul and Beaver River ridings and are going on to the others. At Warspite, where, as at other points, we had a good meeting, and a good crowd, the charge for the hall was \$2.50. The chairman suggested a collection, and \$5 was raised, in spite of the lack of funds among the farm people. They feel that they are fighting for their own cause. It is a pleasure to fight in this campaign, where candidates are fair to one another; and our opponents have, in my experience, so far been very fair."

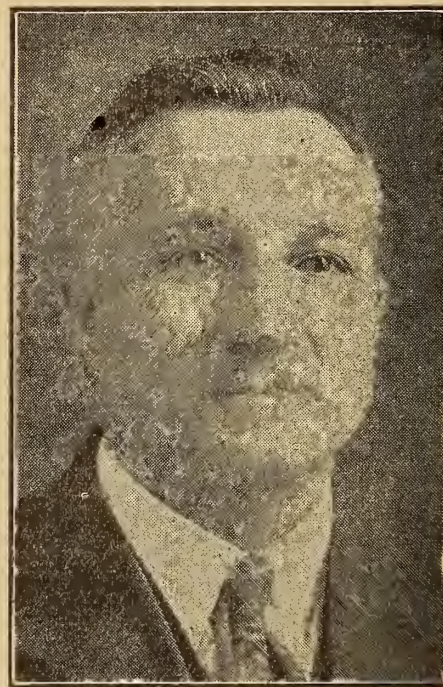
## Co-operative "Outfitting"

An interesting incident of the campaign, illustrating the spirit of co-operation which is widely manifest, is reported by J. A. Langlois, secretary of St. Paul U.F.A. Local. Mr. Normandeau, he states, "arrived in St. Paul with a city

hat. In order to travel in the extreme cold weather we were enjoying during part of his whirlwind visit he had to borrow a fur cap. This was not the only thing that had to be borrowed. Our travelling equipment was composed of two horses borrowed from Mr. J. A. Beauregard of Lafond; harness from Mr. A. Poirier, Mr. R. Bruneau and Mr. Beauregard; closed-in cutter from Mr. Bruneau; robes and blankets from Mr. D. Bougie. Now if you finish the list with mitts and overshoes you will have the complete outfit."

In another report, from Lindbergh, we are advised that Mr. Normandeau and Mr. MacLachlan were royally welcomed at a meeting held at the home of Mr. J. Keller, to which they were taken by team from the station. "Splendid addresses were given," writes our correspondent, "by Mr. MacLachlan and Mr.

## U.F.A. CANDIDATE



LOUIS NORMANDEAU

## NORMANDEAU'S MESSAGE TO ELECTORS

In this brief message to the electors of Athabasca, given through the columns of *The U.F.A.*, I wish first of all to express my thanks to the members of the association who through their delegates to the recent convention elected me to be their banner carrier in this contest. Especially do I appreciate the splendid co-operation of Mrs. Warr, the president of the U.F.W.A. I am proud to be associated with her, also with Mr. Gardiner, in this series of messages.

Within the past few weeks the U.F.A. members at Ottawa have given a great account of themselves as representatives of the farm people of the West and of working people in general in their presentation of the case for monetary reform. What an encouragement it will be to them and to the hard pressed masses of people who are looking for help in these difficult days if the voters of Athabasca show their appreciation of those efforts by sending one more representative of the United Farmers to join them after March 21st.

We have every reason to believe that such will be the outcome of the voting on that day. Everywhere we go we are finding large numbers of friends and supporters. In spite of the bad roads for part of the time and subsequently the return of wintry weather, we are having most enthusiastic meetings. Our workers are busy in all parts of the riding. They are co-operating at all points for our transportation and entertainment and good crowds are assembling. The U.F.A. spirit is rallying once more to the call. May I urge upon the readers of our paper that no stone be left unturned to ensure success, or in other words that every last U.F.A. vote be brought out to the polls.

It is not my success which is at stake. The U.F.A. is making test of its principles and the loyalty and convictions of its members in the only by-election it has fought in the Federal field since Robert Gardiner was returned for Acadia by over ten thousand of a majority in 1921. Let us all do our part for victory.

Yours fraternally

LOUIS NORMANDEAU.

Normandeau on economic questions and the necessity for co-operation and on the issues in the election; after which a very fine banquet was served by the ladies of the U.F.W.A. Before leaving, a hearty vote of thanks was extended to the ladies by both speakers. Several political questions were discussed, and before leaving our candidate stated that he felt as though Spring Park poll would be 98 per cent farmer. And here's hoping he finds all other polls to be of the same mind."

Notes on the campaign from a Northern Correspondent will be found on page 26.



## A Message from the President to Electors of Athabasca

House of Commons, Ottawa.

To the Electors of the Constituency of Athabasca:

On March the 21st you will be called upon to elect a representative to the House of Commons to succeed the late Mr. Buckley.

At this time of writing there are three candidates in the field, representing three different parties or groups; viz., the United Farmers of Alberta, the Conservatives and the Liberal parties.

Owing to the continued depression, this by-election is most important, inasmuch as it will be an indication as to whether the people are satisfied or otherwise that Canada's present policies to deal with the existing crisis are effective.

We are passing through a period of world economic development such as we have never previously experienced. The struggle today is for power or the retention of power. Upon whether our elected representatives in Parliament are there to serve the interests of the masses or to defend privileges, will depend the conditions under which the people will live and labor.

Never in history has the issue been as clear cut as at present. By your votes on March 21st, you will intimate to the world as to whether you are satisfied to continue

the present debt creating system, or demand such changes as are necessary in our economic fabric to guarantee to those who produce the real wealth of the country, the full fruits of their labor.

This is the real issue before the electors of the constituency of Athabasca, and there is no opportunity to side-step the issue. You will either declare for or against your own interests. I expect the electors to rally solidly behind the U.F.A. candidate, thereby intimating to all and sundry that you are opposed to policies that condemn a substantial number of our people to starvation in the midst of plenty.

If the same spirit that actuated the U.F.A. in the past, and when it has stood for "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" still survives, there should be no question as to the outcome of this by-election. Work for and see to it that you poll every available vote.

*Robert Gardiner*

President.

## President of United Farm Women Issues Election Appeal

Waskatenau, Alta.

On March 21st we shall be called upon to register our choice of a Federal representative to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Buckley, Liberal M.P. for Athabasca, since 1930.

From the time when our movement entered the political field in 1921 the U.F.A. have held this seat until 1930, except between the years 1925 and 1926, when it was represented by the Liberal M.P., Mr. Cross, who was unseated following an investigation which disclosed gross irregularities.

Undaunted by the result of the 1930 election, the U.F.A. unanimously chose Mr. Louis Normandeau as standard bearer for the coming by-election. Though the conditions in rural Alberta are well nigh desperate through frozen credits and low prices of farm produce in relation to those of other commodities, we realize that it was desperation that first caused farmers to co-operate. Present difficulties must teach all people the folly of electing a supporter of either of the old political parties to represent them at Ottawa, for regardless of such a candidate's personal wishes or intentions, he is bound by the party system either to support or to oppose legislation from the basis of partisanship instead of from that of the needs of his constituents.

The Beauharnois investigation clearly showed that the policies of both parties are dominated by those whose interests are diametrically opposed to agriculture, and yet the interest of the majority of the people in this constituency is agriculture.

The U.F.A. Federal Members have clearly demonstrated their fearless statemanship, ignoring parties and dealing with all issues on the basis of merit. Their ability to discuss social financial and economic problems has

won the respect of opponents and supporters alike. With the support and co-operation of labor and other independent groups they have been responsible for securing important amendments to the Canada Grain Act, the reinstatement of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, while early in 1926, when the Government was dependent upon the support of the Independent Groups for its existence, they secured a reduction in the tariff on autos and trucks and also obtained old age pensions.

We are proud of their record, which is one of service to the people, and in Louis Normandeau we have another able and loyal supporter of those U.F.A. principles, co-operation and equity. Let us therefore go forth with the same determination to win that carried us to victory in 1921 and 1926. Money is scarce, but money is not everything. In the Acadia Constituency, which is represented by our esteemed president, Mr. Gardiner, there is hardship such as few people in this constituency ever witnessed. Lack of moisture, hail and soil drifting have caused crop failure after crop failure until the people are reduced to destitution, yet every candidate who has opposed the U.F.A. in that constituency has lost his deposit, and as a result Mr. Gardiner was returned by acclamation in 1930 election.

It is the spirit that counts. Our Federal Members have given splendid service to the people of Alberta and their efforts merit the loyal support of every man and woman interested in the welfare of Canada. The responsibility for the election of Louis Normandeau, U.F.A. candidate, is ours. Let us all, therefore, do our best to assure victory by turning out to register our vote on March 21st.

Fraternally yours,

MRS. A. H. WARR.

President, U.F.W.A.





# The Significance of the Athabasca By-Election



By WILLIAM IRVINE, M.P.

The election in Athabasca, brought about by the very unfortunate death of Mr. J. F. Buckley, is going to have greater significance than may be apparent to the casual observer. By-elections, in British countries at least, have always been regarded as barometers of public opinion. Their effects upon Parliament and upon the Government are always direct and influential. This being so, the voters of Athabasca should embrace the opportunity thus afforded to make the greatest impression possible upon the Government of the day, with a view to obtaining immediate improvements in our economic conditions.

With this in view, it might be well to consider the Liberal, Conservative and United Farmer aspirants in the contest, and to consider how the electorate could best use its votes to serve the best interests of the constituency and of the nation.

What claim has the Liberal candidate? What could be gained either for the constituency or for the country at large in voting for him? Two years ago the people of Canada rejected the Liberal Party because it had failed to cope with the then developing depression. At that time it had no agricultural policy, no financial policy, no practicable tariff policy, and it refused even to recognize the unemployment situation. That was two years ago.

## What Do Liberals Offer?

What has the Liberal party to offer now that the depression has become a crisis which threatens to crash civilization? I do not know what the Liberal candidate may offer on the hustings, but I would not pay much attention to that, in any event. The thing to be considered is: What is the Liberal leader and the Liberal party offering now in the House of Commons? Yes, what? The answer is, nothing. Take up your Hansard and confirm this statement. Apart from petty criticisms of the administration for its failures, the Liberal party has contributed nothing to the solution which we must find soon or perish. The Liberal leader was silent during a discussion on unemployment, which discussion lasted all day and night; he was silent on the debate on currency and credit involving debts, interest and the gold basis. But he has been voluble on trying to clear his skirts of the Beauharnois mud.

The situation with regard to the Liberal candidate is that his party has already been tried in this depression, and it failed; that at this moment it is barren of policy, blind to the great possibilities of the hour, a party which has no longer any reason to exist and will pass away in Canada as it has already passed out of Britain.

## And What of Conservatives?

What is the situation in respect to the Conservative candidate's claim for support? He must stand on the record of the Government. In a few words, what is that record? It was elected two years ago on a policy of protective tariffs. It was believed by the Conservative party and by the people who supported it at

the polls, that high protection would wipe out unemployment, bring revenue not only sufficient for current expenditure but something besides to go against the National debt, and above all, it was to increase the farmers' market both at home and abroad. Under the able leadership of a very forceful character that policy has been applied fearlessly and adequately. Never in the history of Canada has a Government more sincerely applied its election remedy; but the Government has failed. Its policy has been clearly demonstrated to be inadequate.

So it may be said that the Liberals failed partly because of lack of any policy and partly because they made no effort to implement such policy in respect to tariffs as they had. The Conservatives have failed, not through failure to apply their policy but because that policy is inadequate in the face of a set of conditions never before experienced in world history.

A further consideration is that the Conservative party does not require another supporter in order to be able to carry on Government, as it already has a large majority in the House, so that the voters of Athabasca could not put their franchise to better use than to register against the Government and thus spur it to action. Besides, to support the Conservatives would indicate that their policy was thought to be satisfactory. On the other hand, to send another Liberal to Parliament would be equally useless, since the Liberals are not only helpless as an opposition but are without even a proposal. Furthermore, to elect a Liberal would be to say to Parliament and to the Government: "We want to go back to the party which Canada turned out two years ago because of its inability to deal with a situation which since that time has developed to alarming proportions."

## The U.F.A. Candidate and Policy

There remains for consideration the third alternative, namely, the candidate of the United Farmers of Alberta. What are his claims upon your franchise?

To begin with, it must be clear that the way out of the present crisis must be through a policy which neither of the major parties has yet seen. Both have tried their hand at this crisis, as above indicated, without success. The policy of the Co-operating Groups in the House of Commons has not been tried, so at the very lowest estimate it may be said for these Groups that there is a possibility that their policy may be effective, whereas it has been demonstrated that the policies of the other two parties are barren. Therefore, as between a demonstration of failure and the possibility of success, the choice surely falls on the side of the latter which is the cause of the United Farmers.

Examine the remedies put forward by the Co-operating Groups at this session of Parliament. Study them in the light of economic conditions. Every person having enough sense to mark a ballot must know that some of the chief troubles from which the country is suffering are—

lack of money with which to buy goods; a burden of debt too heavy to be borne; interest charges which cannot be paid from the monetary returns of industry; lack of markets for agricultural, as well as other products; unemployment unequalled both in its general extent and in its threat to the existence of a large percentage of the population; the threatened collapse of the whole economic and financial structure of the modern world and the lack of any plan whatsoever for national economics.

## During Present Session

Briefly, we have advocated the cancellation of international debts; the nationalization of currency and credit with issuance determined by the economic needs of the country and not as now by the limit of the gold supply, interest charges to be at cost, and the creation of a National Council of Social and Economic Research with a view to a planned National economy.

International debts have become so enormous that normal economic activities have become impossible. If these debts were cancelled, credit and currency would be immediately available for the peoples of the world; whereupon there would be immediate markets for farm products. We have no markets today because the people who used to buy from us have no money. They have no money because the weight of debt has paralyzed the financial resources of the nations. If these debts are wiped out, credit will flow, purchasing power will be assured, and our markets will return.

Surely even a half-wit can see that if all the goods produced in the world are to be bought and consumed, there must be created enough money with which to buy them. But money is created now, not in relation to the goods to be bought, but in relation to the amount of gold in existence. There is not enough gold in existence to allow the issuance of sufficient money—according to the rules of the gold game—to buy the goods produced. The sensible thing to do, then, is to abandon gold, at least as a basis for internal currency and credit. Moreover, the nation should not contract debts with other nations to pay in gold, when there is no gold with which to pay. All our Provinces and the Dominion are suffering now from that, and so also are the other Dominions of the British Commonwealth and Great Britain herself. We should contract to pay our debts in goods at the same value at which they are incurred.

Any nation that is following a planless economy cannot expect to meet with anything else but the disaster which has overtaken not only Canada but all nations, and for the same planless reason. The "laissez faire"—meaning, let things drift,—which has been practiced in order to allow competition a fair field, must be abandoned for planned co-operation or civilization itself is doomed.

For a program of this sort the U.F.A. asks Athabasca voters for their support. If you want these things to come about, tell Canada so by voting for the U.F.A. candidate.



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

## DON'T TAKE HIM SERIOUSLY

Some Alberta Wheat Pool members in the southern part of the Province are slightly agitated over certain remarks made by Mayor Barrowman, of Lethbridge, at a recent service club meeting held in that city. The worthy mayor accused the Wheat Pool for being responsible for the present financial depression in Western Canada.

We would suggest to these Pool members that they should not take Mayor Barrowman too seriously. It only adds to his ideas of his own importance. His remarks on the Wheat Pool are governed by antipathy rather than by any process of reasoning. He is about two years behind in his argument, apparently failing to realize more prominent anti-Pool agitators have long since given up the idea of charging the Wheat Pool with causing the depression. The true causes have been apparent to the public for some considerable time. We may expect the Mayor of Lethbridge to charge the Pool with being the cause of the Sino-Japanese war! It would be just as reasonable.

Mayor Barrowman is virulently opposed to farmers' movements of any kind and seldom takes pains to hide his hatred. Knowing this, farmers should not worry in the slightest over his mouthings.

\* \* \*

## THE TREND IN ARGENTINA

Apparently Argentina is not so much impressed with the report of the Stamp Commission's findings on the question of the futures system of grain marketing in Canada. The big South American Republic has conducted a government investigation of its own into the Buenos Aires and Rosario grain exchanges. The result was a recommendation for permanent government supervision of grain marketing operations on the exchanges. Further recommendations were: that legislative action be taken to remedy a situation whereby the logical buyers of the country's grain act principally as sellers; the establishment of trading by standardized grades; expansion of co-operative activity; introduction of the warrant system of grain trading and elevator construction.

Argentina has been backward in elevator construction, but the Government is planning to sponsor the building of a comprehensive countrywide elevator system to be operated by grower co-operatives.

Argentina is recognized as one of the most progressive of South American countries. Its national wealth depends largely upon the production of beef cattle, wheat, corn and flax.

## THE ACTUAL SITUATION

Some figures and facts regarding the financial position of the Alberta Wheat Pool, which appear in another section of this issue of *The U.F.A.* should furnish encouragement to Pool members and considerably relieve the anxiety of some people of the Province who are insisting that the taxpayers of Alberta will eventually have to foot the bill for the \$5,649,000 liability of the Pool to the Provincial Government.

The last financial statement issued by the Alberta Wheat Pool, at the end of its 1930-31 business year, showed assets over liabilities (except to grower members for reserves contributed for elevator and commercial reserves) of \$9,229,484.50. After subtracting the liability of the Pool to the Provincial Government for the 1929 overpayment there still remain assets over and above that amount of \$3,580,000.

The record of Alberta Pool elevators ever since their inception has been good. The system has, after providing for full depreciation and interest of 6 per cent on capital, returned over \$1,776,000 of the surpluses earned to grower patrons and provided an additional \$509,620.09 excess earnings which are retained as working capital. The splendid result was achieved through large handlings and if the growers can be encouraged to maintain their patronage on the same scale the liability to the Government can be readily wiped out and the equity of the members restored to good standing.

It is for this very reason that growers have been urged to patronize Pool elevators. Aside from the efficiency of the service offered, aside from the desire of maintaining and preserving a truly co-operative elevator system owned and controlled by Alberta grain growers, there remains the incentive of fulfilling the financial obligation to the Province and restoring the equity of the members in a well-balanced and worthy elevator system.

In view of the above situation growers should see to it that their grain is delivered to Alberta Pool elevators. Deliveries count now above all else.

\* \* \*

## JUNIOR FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS

The attention of the young people on the farms of Alberta is directed to the fact that plans have been made to carry on the Junior Fields Crop club work in 1932. This work has been carried on for the past two years with considerable success. An announcement appears in another section of this issue.



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

# Position of the Alberta Wheat Pool

## Summary of Assets and Liabilities

As a result of a report recently submitted by the Provincial Auditor to the Legislative Assembly at Edmonton in connection with advances or guaranters of the Provincial Government of Alberta to co-operative organizations, certain newspapers of the Province have given publicity to the financial position of the Alberta Wheat Pool, which undoubtedly has left an erroneous impression as to the actual position involved.

It has been stated that the liability of the Pool to the Alberta Government is \$5,649,000, which was secured for repay-

ment by specific charges upon the property of the Wheat Pool amounting to a net valuation of \$6,370,403.

The above figure of \$6,370,403 only represents the net depreciated value of the elevator system of the Wheat Pool and does not take into account other net assets of the Pool, totalling \$2,859,081.50, so that the security of the Provincial Government in respect of its guarantee for the Wheat Pool consisted of net free assets amounting to \$9,229,484.50 as at July 15, 1931, as follows:

Assets of the Wheat Pool.....	\$9,715,166.42
Made up as follows:	
Net depreciated value of Terminal and Country Elevator System.....	\$6,370,403.95
Cash in Banks and Provincial Savings Certificates less outstanding cheques.....	1,713,824.80
Stocks of grain and coal, and accounts and accrued items receivable.....	1,491,201.31
Investment in Manitoba Pool Terminal.....	103,154.26
Office Furniture and Equipment at depreciated value.....	34,020.32
House and lot at Grande Prairie, at depreciated value.....	2,561.78
	<hr/>
	\$9,715,166.42
Deduct Liabilities.....	485,681.92
Made up as follows:	
Sundry Accounts Payable.....	\$ 285,681.92
Amount to be paid in respect of 1928 Pool Final Payment.....	200,000.00
	<hr/>
	485,681.92
Net free assets available to secure Provincial Guarantee.....	<hr/>
	\$9,229,484.50

Total liability of our Association to the Provincial Government, as previously mentioned, has now been established as \$5,649,000, and with net free assets available as security as at July 15th,

1931, of \$9,229,484.50, such position of assets represented an equity of approximately \$3,580,000 in excess of our liability to the Provincial Government.

## Canada's Peak Production of Wheat

A wheat crop of between 670,000,000 and 700,000,000 bus. is regarded as the maximum production of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta by Dr. D. A. MacGibbon, a leading Canadian economist and deputy chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, who addressed the Royal Canadian Institute at Toronto on the subject of "The Future of the Canadian Export Trade in Wheat."

He recalled to his audience the general statement which has been given currency from time to time that Western Canada would continue to expand its wheat area and production until it reached what is estimated to be a normal stabilized crop of 1,000,000,000 bus., and went on to show that while the Prairie Provinces were destined long to remain an important cultivator and exporter of wheat, these areas were approaching, much more closely than people suspected, the peak point in production and export.

He drew attention to an estimate made in 1904 by Dr. Saunders, which set the maximum production of wheat in Western Canada at 800,000,000 bus., and recalled also the estimate of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba who, in 1902, had predicted a wheat crop of 168,000,000 bus., for Manitoba, by the year 1912. The biggest crop raised in this Province to date was some 69,000,000 bus., and this was not until 1915, while

the average for the past five years was around 43,000,000 bus. Saskatchewan, it was predicted in 1912, would raise a crop of 500,000,000 bus. by 1921, but her largest crop was raised seven years later and it amounted to only 321,000,000 bus. Big things had been predicted for the Peace River Country also, he said, the possible yield in that area being estimated in 1911 at 500,000,000 bus., whereas up to the present time the wheat crop there had not exceeded 14,000,000.

### No Vast Virgin Area Left

He believed that if Western Canada was to continue to expand its acreage, this expansion must take place in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and he thought it was quite incorrect to assume that there were still vast areas of virgin soil to be taken up, which are just as good and desirable in every way for the production of wheat as those areas which are already occupied.

Quoting the Saskatchewan Commission on Immigration in 1930, Dr. MacGibbon showed that the remaining area of arable soil in that Province could not exceed 12,000,000 acres. The commission's report stated that it would take many years to bring this land under cultivation. Assuming this figure to be correct, and making allowance for feed grains, summer fallows, pastures, gardens, etc., he calculated the maximum yield for Saskatche-

wan at 405,000,000 bus. from 58,000,000 acres of occupied farm area, which would include the 12,000,000 additional referred to in the commission's report.

Turning to Alberta, Dr. MacGibbon stated that the Peace River district was probably the area in which future expansion would take place. Recent surveys had shown that there was an outside possibility of about 7,000,000 acres of undeveloped land capable of being used for wheat production, but it had been said that in the long run about 60 per cent of this land could be used for wheat production only if the price of wheat were high.

At present the occupied farm lands in Alberta amount to 29,000,000 acres, and the largest wheat crop raised in that Province amounted to 171,000,000 bus. Applying the same method of calculation to Alberta that he applied to Saskatchewan, the speaker thought the development of the Peace River area might add 40,000,000 bus. to the Alberta peak crop.

### Maximum, Not Average

Dr. MacGibbon wished it to be understood that his estimate of 670,000,000 to 700,000,000 bus. was a maximum production figure and not an average figure. An average figure, he said, implied a period of years of more or less stabilized conditions, but neither Alberta nor Saskatchewan had reached such a point in their history.

The general conclusion he drew from his data was that Manitoba was rapidly reaching a stabilized position and that any increase in that Province would come only in response to relatively high prices for wheat, but that in Alberta and Saskatchewan there still remained important areas to be pioneered and that more wheat than has yet been produced was likely to come from these two Provinces. He thought, however, that after Saskatchewan and Alberta had reached the maximum production there would be a considerable decline, just as there had been in Ontario, Minnesota and elsewhere.

Dealing with the export of wheat from Canada, Dr. MacGibbon gave figures to show that between 1924 and 1928 the average wheat export of the Dominion was 262,000,000 bus., or roughly two-fifths of the supplies required by deficit countries. He expressed the opinion that the rapidity with which the lands suitable for agriculture, that remained to be opened up, were settled would largely determine whether Canada would ever substantially better, on the average, this record. Personally he did not expect much increase; on the other hand he could see no ground for believing that average exports of wheat would fall below 200,000,000 bus. for many years to come.

### I SHALL SUCCEED

Though everything seems dark and drear,

I shall succeed;

Though failure's voice speaks in my ear,

I shall succeed.

I do not fear misfortune's blow,

I tower with strength above each foe;

I stand erect because I know

I shall succeed.

Night swoops on me with darkest wings

And I'll succeed;

I see the stars that darkness brings

And I'll succeed.

No force on earth can make me cower,

Because each moment and each hour

I still assert, with strength and power,

I shall succeed.



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

## SASKATCHEWAN POOL NEWS

A press report from Regina credits J. H. Wesson, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Pool, with the statement that legislation by the Saskatchewan Government is anticipated to enable that organization to release sufficient money to make the payment due to contract signers on the 1928 crop of 1 1-8 cent a bushel, but only to those members who did not participate in the overpayment on the 1929 crop.

The statement was also made that Saskatchewan Pool elevators from August 1st, 1925, to July 31st, 1931, earned \$18,431,583 on a total capital investment of \$12,195,200.

## Drouth

A major problem of farming in the west is drouth. Inevitably dry years experience heavy winds and soil drifting; they also bring the added menace of cutworms and grasshopper plagues.

The fact that the greater part of the wheat growing area of Alberta, as well as the other two Prairie Provinces, has low precipitation, furnishes the reason for the generally high quality of the wheat produced in these areas. It is true that the best wheats in the world are grown in semi-arid areas. But this situation adds to the difficulties of the grower located there.

In order to provide more moisture for growing wheat, the practice in the prairie regions of Western Canada has been to summer-fallow. Summer-fallow stores up moisture for the crops to be grown the following year and thrifty and progressive farmers follow this method. While summer-fallowing preserves valuable moisture, it also adds to the danger of soil drifting and consequently the use of the cultivator instead of the plow has been advocated in order to preserve on the surface of the soil a condition that would resist wind action.

Moisture is welcome at any time in the semi-arid regions of Western Canada, but it is during the four growing months, May, June, July and August, that it is most needed. A glance over the records of rainfall clearly illustrates the importance of moisture during the months mentioned.

Tables and graphs showing the amount of rainfall during May, June, July and August for the past 24 years, are printed in conjunction with this article in order to present a complete picture to the reader. These tell the story better than any words. The statistics are from the records taken at the Dominion Government Experimental Farms at Lethbridge and Lacombe.

Weather forecasting on the prairies has never been seriously attempted, but there may be startling developments along this line in future years. Scientists say that even with a limited study, the rainfall in Peru can be fairly accurately forecasted by observing conditions in the Antarctic. It may be that with the development of the science of meteorology, forecasting of weather conditions on the Canadian prairies will be developed to a very considerable extent, but at the present it is merely a matter of conjecture to predict what the rainfall will be. We know that years of drouth and years of

plenteous rainfall follow each other in cycles but these cycles are not of fixed duration and are, to say the least, indefinite.

Wheat is the most drouth-resistant crop grown on the prairie, and no crops will produce the same amount of grain or fodder on less moisture; at the same time the production of wheat requires an unbelievable amount of moisture, as it takes 25,500 gallons of water to produce one bushel of wheat.

An investigation in the United States showed the percentage of moisture in each of the first six feet of soil in fallowed and continuously cropped plots, as follows:

	Fallowed Plat properly cultivated	Plat cropped 7 years
First foot.....	13.90	9.20
Second foot.....	18.80	12.90
Third foot.....	18.85	12.40
Fourth foot.....	17.00	13.25
Fifth foot.....	17.35	9.45
Sixth foot.....	13.50	11.80

## Precipitation Figures for 24 Years

## LETHBRIDGE

	May	June	July	Aug.	Total
1908	2.68	7.64	0.41	0.89	11.72
1909	4.27	0.62	1.98	0.21	7.08
1910	0.79	0.53	0.09	1.07	2.48
1911	1.90	4.69	2.27	3.63	12.48
1912	0.66	1.73	2.78	1.41	6.58
1913	1.70	4.70	1.29	1.93	9.62
1914	0.29	2.48	0.93	3.59	7.29
1915	3.03	4.84	3.44	0.96	12.27
1916	3.77	3.54	3.33	2.97	13.61
1917	0.95	1.42	1.37	2.00	5.74
1918	0.58	0.75	0.85	1.23	3.41
1919	1.75	0.56	1.06	1.05	4.42
1920	1.66	0.40	2.59	0.20	4.85
1921	0.96	1.04	3.23	0.46	5.69
1922	0.89	1.87	2.30	0.40	5.46
1923	3.48	4.45	2.55	1.01	11.49
1924	1.17	3.82	0.54	2.91	6.44
1925	0.43	3.40	0.82	1.85	6.50
1926	0.64	4.67	1.15	2.31	8.77
1927	7.32	1.60	1.93	1.74	12.59
1928	0.09	6.79	3.98	1.54	12.40
1929	2.63	3.72	0.52	0.59	7.46
1930	1.54	1.42	1.87	0.57	5.40
1931	1.22	1.55	1.09	0.19	4.05

## Precipitation Figures for 24 Years

## LACOMBE

	May	June	July	Aug.	Total
1908	2.91	8.21	2.10	2.37	15.59
1909	2.63	2.24	4.28	0.91	10.06
1910	1.73	3.87	1.35	2.61	9.56
1911	1.51	5.62	4.39	2.63	14.15
1912	2.92	3.00	5.29	4.44	15.65
1913	0.48	2.98	3.43	2.43	9.32
1914	1.29	6.07	1.11	1.10	9.57
1915	1.25	8.49	3.37	0.84	13.95
1916	2.04	3.57	4.31	5.22	15.14
1917	3.26	1.49	1.13	1.89	7.77
1918	0.94	1.47	1.94	3.93	8.28
1919	3.14	1.03	2.32	1.63	8.12
1920	1.62	1.50	1.52	0.38	5.02
1921	1.69	1.85	3.28	0.98	7.80
1922	1.30	1.75	1.88	2.94	7.87
1923	2.04	4.30	3.81	3.57	13.72
1924	0.97	0.82	4.21	2.95	8.95
1925	1.53	2.01	1.32	3.87	8.73
1926	3.44	2.02	2.66	5.02	13.14
1927	2.84	3.42	5.36	1.76	13.38
1928	0.50	7.30	1.66	2.56	12.02
1929	1.42	1.35	0.63	1.52	4.92
1930	1.61	2.08	3.72	2.93	10.34
1931	0.85	8.11	2.50	2.53	14.08

## Britain Fixes Domestic Wheat Price

The British Government has fixed a standard price of \$1.30 a bushel at par for British grown wheat, in its quota bill introduced into the British Parliament on February 24th. The bill states the Government figures for the anticipated domestic crop at 50,400,000 bushels. If the supply exceeds this figure payments to growers will be reduced proportionately.

The enhanced price will be secured by "deficiency payments" to the wheat growers on the basis of their certified sales. These payments will represent, subsequent to deduction for administrative purposes, the difference between the average market price of home-grown millable wheat at the end of each cereal year and the standard price of \$1.30 a bushel. The secured market is provided for by the contingent obligation imposed on millers to purchase stocks of home-grown millable wheat unsold at the close of the cereal year.

In order to limit the quantity of home-grown millable wheat for which the "deficiency payments" are payable in any given year, the Minister is required to prescribe for each cereal year the quantity of wheat which he anticipates will be sold by the growers during that year. If the quantity sold exceeds the anticipated supply the deficiency payments to growers will be reduced proportionately.

By this action the British Government enters into the British grain trade. While it does not do so to the same extent that some continental European Governments have done, nevertheless the taking of this action represents the first step the British Government has taken to give aid to British agriculture. 50,400,000 bushels fixed as the amount on which the maximum price will be paid is less than the five-year average production in that country from 1925 to 1929. Britain's annual wheat importations average 205 million bushels.

The acre cost of wheat production in Britain is \$40.86, according to the Agricultural Economics Research Institute of the University of Oxford. The 1931 British wheat crop sold at an average price of 78 1-5 cents a bushel. Estimating the average yield at 33½ bushels to the acre and fixing the arbitrary figure of \$4.68 as the per acre value of the straw, the total per acre return is fixed at \$31.15.

## Wheat Pool Sues Harbor Board

The Canadian Wheat Pool started an action against the Montreal Harbor Commissioners for \$522,230.26 damages. The action will be tried by the Superior Court in Montreal. The Canadian Wheat Pool claims it stored 65,360,251 bushels of grain in the commission's grain elevators during the periods between April 26th and December 6th, 1928, and between April 25th and November 28th, 1929. Under by-law 85 of the Commissioners' Statute, the Pool was required to pay certain charges for storage and insurance for the wheat during those periods. These charges were paid, the declaration states, but since that time the Pool has learned the Harbor Commissioners delivered to other persons by way of loan or otherwise, large quantities of this Pool



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

wheat. As a result the Canadian Pool claims the quantities of their wheat in the elevators at the time were really smaller than those which they had stored and for which they were charged. For the same reason the Pool claims it was overcharged for insurance rates while its wheat was not in the elevators.

## Dr. Glen Frank Gives Good Advice

In Dr. Glen Frank, the University of Wisconsin has a president who thinks straight and writes clearly and convincingly. He also keeps in mind the fact that his University is serving a great agricultural state.

Here are four "don't's" which he gave a young Wisconsin farmer who came to him recently for advice.

"Don't cling to an obsolete individualism, but realise that there must be developed a new individualism safeguarded by the protecting wall of co-operative action.

"Don't lose interest in the problem of production just because the problems of distribution happen to be the more pressing at the moment.

"Don't let anything keep you out of

the co-operative movement.

"Don't let your interest in the one co-operative you are interested in blind you to the larger interests of the co-operative movement as a whole, but remember that the co-operative movement may be killed by co-operatives that do not know how to co-operate with other co-operatives."—*Farmers' Union Herald*.

We have abundant evidence on all sides that trade under capitalistic conditions has the effect of making a comparatively few persons rich beyond the dreams of avarice, while thousands, who help to create the wealth, are below the poverty line.—W. J. Salmon, President, Co-operative Congress at Bournemouth.

## WATCH THE SNARES

It ain't the trees that block the trail,

It ain't the ash or pine;

For if you fall, or if you fail,

It was some pesky vine

That tripped you up, and threw you down,

That caught you unawares;

The big things you can walk around,

But watch the way for snares.

## Wheat Situation

Wheat prices have been regaining strength of late, due to various constructive market influences, the principal ones being a broadening European demand for North American wheat; indications of an up-turn in the stock markets; the possibility of a large abandonment in the United States' winter wheat area; and the possible elimination of Russia as a wheat exporter for the balance of the crop year. An encouraging feature is the loosening of the restrictions on wheat imports by Italy and France and the tendency of European buyers to follow the rises in North American wheat. During the temporary bull market last fall, when the May option reached the high point of 74½ on November 6th, Europe refused to follow the advances, and as a result the flurry was not long sustained.

## Statistical Position Stronger

Undoubtedly the world statistical position of wheat is a great deal stronger, but there are so many other factors involved that it is not always wise to rely on statistics alone. For instance: any marked recovery from the depression would, in the ordinary course of events, commence with the rise of commodity prices, principally the commodity of wheat; consequently, if business conditions improve, the stock markets show a stronger return and the world gives indications of emergence from the depression, undoubtedly wheat prices will advance. If the opposite happens wheat prices will have a harder struggle to advance.

## U. S. Conditions

The statistical position of wheat would indicate that if European requirements are to be met, heavy supplies of North American wheat will have to be purchased. It would appear that supplies of Canadian wheat alone will not be sufficient to fill the import requirements and that substantial purchases will have to be made in the United States. Undoubtedly the United States has abundant

wheat to fill all probable calls on her, but her wheat is relatively higher priced due to the exchange, and U. S. prices will either have to come down to the level of international prices or international prices will have to go up to meet those prevailing in the United States. With her winter wheat crop menaced by weather conditions to some extent and with the United States' Government anxious to stage a general recovery during the present election year, it is likely that every effort will be made to bring world wheat prices up to the United States' prices.

Rumors of damage to United States' winter wheat crop have been widespread. Just how authentic these are it is impossible to say at present. The winter wheat acreage in that country has been placed at 38,682,000 acres, a reduction of 4,467,000 from the sowings in the fall of 1930. A considerable part of this acreage went into the winter in very poor condition and winter weather has been unfavorable in many localities. It has been estimated that as high as 4½ million acres may be abandoned. This appears to be a large figure, but Broomhall points out that in 1927-28 the loss there from winter killing was 11 million acres. Last year the loss was 1½ million acres.

## Monetary Inflation

While we are discussing the United States, it might be well to mention the efforts of that republic to aid in general recovery from the depression. A commission has been formed with \$2,000,000,000 at its disposal to thaw out frozen assets and increase the general monetary liquidity. This move has all the earmarks of money inflation which inevitably results in higher prices.

The United States' visible supply of wheat as at January 30th was 225,545,000 bushels. There is also a considerable farm supply. Broomhall points out that this forms a good reserve on which importing countries can draw in case the U.S. winter wheat crop turns out better than

expected and favorable seeding and growing conditions develop during the spring. In that event the U. S. may offer more freely. Broomhall remarks: "The United States' wheat is certainly an insurance against any scarcity in other directions and so long as it is withheld from sale it makes the international position vastly better for other sellers."

## World Wheat Shipments

The total world shipments of wheat and flour from August 1st, 1931, to February 13th, 1932, amounted to 426,000,000 bushels, compared with 420,000,000 bushels for the corresponding period in 1930-31. Broomhall's estimate of import requirements is 776,000,000 bushels, against 825,000,000 bushels estimated by the Canadian Government Statistical Bureau and 880,000,000 bushels by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Actual weekly shipments have been running at 15,196,750 bushels, or only 273,743 bushels weekly more than the Broomhall estimate. The movement so far can be considered satisfactory, particularly in view of the restricted buying on the part of Germany, France and Italy. It can be reasonably assumed that these countries will make larger purchases during the balance of the crop year. The French Government has made a fourth adjustment since the beginning of the present year and now 25 per cent of imported wheat is permitted in mill grinds compared with 3 per cent up to the end of 1931. Italy has also lessened restrictions by increasing the foreign wheat quota from 30 to 60 per cent in the south and 30 to 40 per cent in the centre and north. Indications are that Germany will also loosen restrictions. These changes are the result of scarcity of domestic wheat and encourage the belief that heavier purchases of foreign wheat will develop.

## Australia and Argentina

Australia and Argentina have been shipping wheat freely. Australia has about 125,000,000 bushels available for export in the present crop year, allowing for a normal carryover. Up to February 12th, 69,000,000 bushels had been shipped, leaving a balance of 56,000,000 bushels still available for export. It is worthy of comment that nearly half of Australia's exports have been going to the Orient.

Argentina's available exportable supplies for the crop year are estimated at 138,000,000 bushels, allowing for a normal carryover. 52,000,000 bushels had been shipped to February 12th, leaving a balance of 86,000,000 still to come forward before the end of July, 1932.

These figures would indicate that the Southern Hemisphere's surplus available for export during the balance of the crop year is around 142,000,000 bushels.

## Russia Through Exporting

Russian wheat exports, which started last summer in heavy volume, have dwindled to a trickle, and it is thought that the Soviet Republics are about through exporting for the crop year. Europe does not look for any more wheat from Russia until at least her new crop supplies are available. It has been demonstrated that the 1931 Russian crop was a partial failure and bad weather during January has caused apprehension as to the fate of a considerable area sown to winter wheat.

## Canada's Position

Canada's volume of wheat available for export and carryover as at February



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

1st, 1932, is estimated at approximately 200,000,000 bushels. By adding this total to the supplies available in the Southern Hemisphere, the result is 342 million bushels available for European and Oriental requirements from Australia, Argentina and Canada. It would thus

appear, as mentioned previously in this article, that United States' supplies will have to be called upon to some extent to meet importing nations' requirements.

The statistical position of Canadian supplies as at January 31st, 1932, is as follows:

	Figures for 1931-32 Bushels	Comparative Figures for 1930-31 Bushels
Carryover, July 31.....	133,381,623	111,094,912
Production.....	304,144,000	420,672,000
Total supplies.....	437,525,623	531,766,912
Domestic requirements.....	120,000,000	134,000,000
Available supplies.....	317,525,623	397,766,912
Exports, August to January.....	117,486,056	156,125,352
Balance for export and carryover.....	200,039,567	241,641,560

## Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour

The following table shows Canadian exports of wheat and wheat-flour for the first six months of the present cereal

year, with comparative figures for 1930-31, 1929-30 and the five year average 1925-26 to 1929-30:

Month	1931-32 Bushels	1930-31 Bushels	1929-30 Bushels	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30 Bushels
August.....	14,258,909	20,461,776	13,050,873	17,360,617
September.....	16,840,180	31,121,623	9,625,524	17,970,697
October.....	21,438,369	33,445,885	23,215,028	35,409,445
November.....	29,596,255	34,783,144	24,866,067	50,677,528
December.....	24,386,870	24,938,920	18,683,198	46,319,649
January.....	10,965,473	11,374,004	7,257,050	16,682,720
February.....		12,163,082	8,895,468	16,616,866
March.....		15,418,055	14,655,609	21,526,470
April.....		6,148,295	5,459,684	11,552,050
May.....		31,687,391	16,046,226	27,204,945
June.....		22,989,543	21,679,434	25,750,589
July.....		14,106,169	22,833,051	21,781,964
TOTAL.....		258,637,887	186,267,212	308,853,540

## The General Situation

The market outlook certainly appears more cheerful at the present time. It will be good news if a steady demand for Canadian wheat maintains for the balance of the year. There are undoubtedly large supplies of wheat in the world, but it would appear that the effect of acreage reduction is only beginning to be felt now. Weather conditions as usual are of vital concern, and close attention is being given to crop areas which are liable to damage at the present time.

It would now appear that the reduction in wheat production last year was around 92,000,000 bushels. The reduction in rye production was around 180,000,000 bushels. As rye takes the place of wheat in many countries this cannot be overlooked.

India's crop is now at a critical period, as her harvesting is done during March. Considerable portion of her wheat area has suffered from drouth. India's production is fairly well balanced as regards her requirements and some years she is a net exporter of an apparently small amount and in other years a net importer. When her requirements are not met by domestic production she usually draws on Australia for her supplies.

Broomhall's attitude towards the market is summarized herewith: "We have no hesitation in saying that there are good prospects of active buying to fill actual consumptive requirements of deficiency countries. And we may add there is practical certainty that all the wheat needed will be obtained without difficulty, although sellers may not be so easy to

deal with as in recent months and it may well be that no one will be inclined to force wheat on the market for what it will fetch."

## Australian Wheat in Canada

Apparently the Vancouver Milling & Grain Company has decided to re-export the 250 tons of Australian wheat recently landed at that city. The wheat was landed without a certificate showing it to be free of the flag smut disease and although officials tested the wheat and failed to find any spore, it was not allowed out of bond. The refusal to allow the wheat into Canada is expected to curb importations planned by other millers in the West.

It is said that the wheat is brought in from Australia to meet the severe competition of Australian pastry flour which has been coming into Vancouver in large volume. Another explanation is that the wheat was purchased to manufacture biscuit flour for which the hard Canadian wheat is not suitable. Canadian biscuit manufacturers have been buying flour from northwestern United States. A third explanation was that the wheat was for chicken feed, a Victoria man claiming that Australian wheat could be brought across the Pacific cheaper than Canadian wheat can be brought from Alberta.

## Grasshopper Plague Threatens

Largely on the weather conditions during the present spring will depend the

possibility of a serious grasshopper invasion in a considerable portion of Alberta. If the spring is dry and warm grasshopper eggs will hatch in large numbers and the war will be on. Last summer grasshoppers were prevalent in unusually large numbers, but provided conditions are right their depredations may be even worse during the coming summer. The only method to fight the insects is bran bait composed of bran and arsenic. If a wet spring is experienced, the peril will be materially lessened. Wet weather develops certain fungus conditions usually fatal to the grasshopper.

## Durum Wheat Scarce This Year

Most of the durum wheat in North America is grown in Dakota and South Saskatchewan and Manitoba. This area was afflicted with severe drouth this past season and the crop of 1930 was not very large. For that reason there was a distinct shortage of durum wheat and the price paid for it exceeded that paid for common wheat. The price next year will, of course, depend upon the supply in relation to the demand. If there is a large crop in Dakota and South Saskatchewan and Manitoba, it would be only fair to expect that the price of durum would be lower than it is this year, in comparison with other wheat.

## Sees Benefit in Good Seed Production

P. J. Rock, of Morrin, President of the Alberta Seed Growers Association, says that if the grain farmers of Alberta will sow a small amount of registered seed each year and continue to sow it over a period of five years, an increase of at least five bushels per acre will result in normal years. Mr. Rock claims that the grower of registered or certified seed is necessary in order to maintain the quality of Alberta crops.

## Junior Field Crop Competitions

Plans have been made to carry on in 1932 the Junior Field Crop Club work which has been organized for the past two seasons. It is hoped to enlarge the program this year to include new barley clubs and more oat clubs in addition to the wheat, alfalfa and limited number of oat clubs in operation last year.

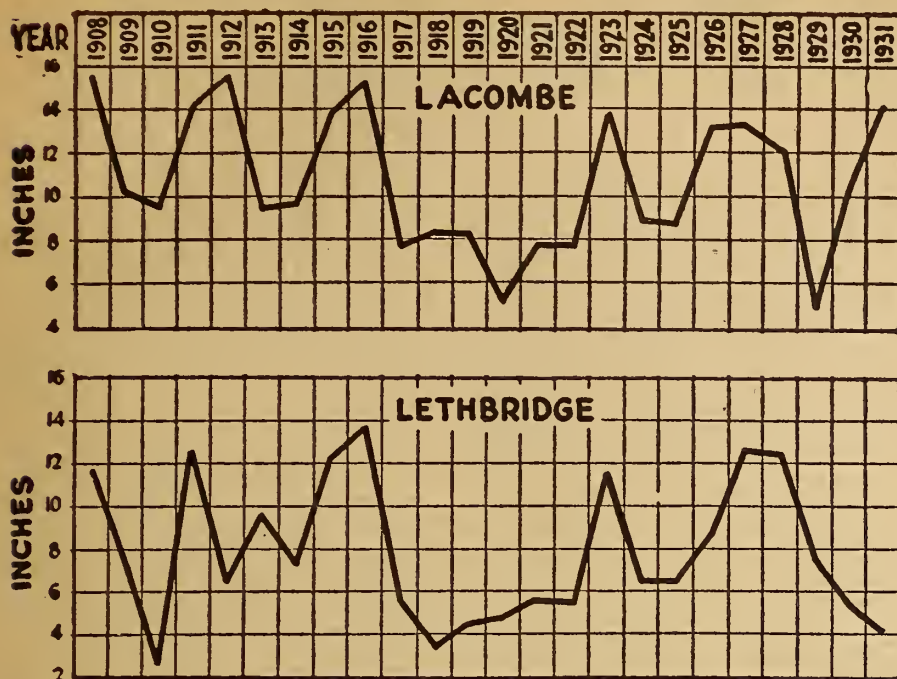
Application forms for individual entrants are not being sent out at present, but Junior U.F.A. Locals or other Junior groups interested in the work, are advised to have their leader or secretary advise E. L. Gray, Field Crops Commissioner, Edmonton, by letter immediately of their desire to undertake field crop improvement work. A list will be completed during early March, and the selections for the competitions for 1932 will be made. Those groups not included on the first list of selections will be placed on a waiting list for consideration at a slightly later date. Letters from leaders or secretaries should state the possible number of competitors in the club and the choice of crop—wheat, oats, barley or alfalfa.

Full details and rules will be available from the Field Crops Branch, Edmonton by March 5th.



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

## RAINFALL RECORD AT LETHBRIDGE AND LACOMBE



Statistics of Rainfall from 1908 to 1932 for four months of May, June, July and August in each year, from records of Lethbridge and Lacombe Dominion Experimental Farms at those points.

## Government Control of Grain Futures Markets in Argentina

The operations of the grain futures markets in Buenos Aires and Rosario have been placed under supervision and control of the office of Rural Economy and Statistics by special resolution of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, dated January 26th, 1932. This action is taken in response to the recommendations made some time ago by a special committee appointed by a decree dated December 21st, 1931, for the purpose of making a study of the operations of the grain futures markets in Buenos Aires and Rosario, including an investigation into the practice of so-called "price to be fixed" operations. The committee was given 30 days in which to submit its report.

A preliminary report was submitted by the Committee under date of January 8th, 1932, and among other things recommended that, pending the submission of its final report, the Government assume immediate control of the future trading operations, in order to protect the interests of agriculture during the movement of the new crop now coming on the market. Although the committee has recommended permanent government supervision and control of grain futures, the present control established by resolution of the Ministry of Agriculture under date of January 26th, 1932, is to continue only until the committee submits its final report. The purpose of the control, according to the resolution of the Ministry of Agriculture, is to facilitate the furnishing of information and data to the Ministry of Agriculture and to the committee,

which will continue its investigation of the grain futures operations.

The Grain Futures markets in Buenos Aires and Rosario have been made the subject of attack by the press and agricultural organizations for a number of years, particularly against the so-called "price to be fixed operations," which are said to operate to the disadvantage of the farmer. This practice, briefly, consists of sales by farmers of their grain at a price to be fixed at some later date. In other words, the farmer sells his grain under a contract on which he receives a certain advance, and has the right to fix the time of sale. He is limited, however, under his contract with regard to the amount that may be sold on any one day. The general objection to this practice is in connection with the manner in which the spot prices which serve as a basis for such sales, are subsequently determined by the Exchange Committee.

In response to demands on the part of the agricultural interests and the local press about a year ago, the Ministry of Agriculture made an investigation into the operations of the grain futures markets and under date of March 9th, 1931, submitted a report which failed to sustain the protests against the Exchange operations. While the present provisional control of the grain futures operations is regarded by some as the first step in permanent control and supervision by the Government, the resolutions and decrees so far published by the Government give no inference as to its permanent policy.—U. S. Foreign Crops and Markets

### Cost of Living in Canada Drops

Cost of living in Canada has dropped by over 15 per cent during the past two years, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. This is the second largest decrease among the leading nations, United States being first with a drop of 16.5 per cent. Germany ranks third with 12.9 per cent; Great Britain fourth with 9.6 per cent, and France fifth with 8.9 per cent. In Canada the chief factor in the reduced cost of living has been the fall in the retail price of food 33.2 per cent.

### Russian Wheat Situation

Russia experienced an unusually mild January. Vast areas of winter wheat lands were cleared of snow through rains and thaws. Usually a heavy blanket of snow protects the principal winter wheat areas of that country. Soviet officials were seriously alarmed over the condition as alternate freezing and thawing usually wreaks havoc upon winter wheat. There are reports that wheat is scarce in certain parts of Russia due to the drouth last year and that plans are being made by the Government to transport wheat to the deficiency areas. Whether this is true or false, one actual fact is that Russian exports of wheat have dwindled to an occasional shipload or two, and British grain authorities are of the opinion that Russian shipments of wheat are virtually finished for the crop year.

Good seed and the best cultural methods give better results. The Canadian grain grower dare not lag behind the growers of other countries.

Present day prices of butter, eggs, pork, etc., are far from encouraging and the loud-talking advocate of mixed farming as the agriculturist's salvation is becoming less vocal. His rebuttal now is: "Oh, well, the farmer and his family get enough to eat on his farm!" One gets that in jail, too.

Treat your seed grain for smut prevention and insure against possible loss. Thoroughly clean your seed before seeding. Precautionary methods are worth while following.

"Short sellers" on stock and commodity exchanges in the United States are having their wings clipped. To make profits on depression and disorganization is ghoulis.

*Toronto Globe:* The Wheat Pool is able to sit up again and enter the courts against the Montreal Harbor Commission.

If you have any grain to deliver don't pass by the Pool elevator. The majority of Alberta Pool members are loyal to Pool elevators.

James C. Stone, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, addressing the National Association of Marketing Officials, at Washington, on December 28, said in part, "Stabilization involves selling as well as buying and producers must face this fact. Many people have thought stabilization means to hold the prices permanently higher than they would otherwise be. This can not be done without control of production."



# The Revolt of the Mutts

Being the Result of Historic Research

By "YAFFLE"

The following allegory appeared originally in *The New Leader*, an organ of the British Labor movement. In making our acknowledgements to "Yaffle," we may state that a few slight changes have been made from the original, though in essentials it is as that brilliant satirist penned it.

There was once a country called Muttland, because its people were good and great.

They were so great that they had solved all the problems of production, but so good that they refused to take any advantage of it, and remained lacking in all comforts. For it was written in their wise books: "Poverty is a virtue, and the poor shall get front seats in Heaven, with pie."

And so it was that although the Mutts could make wonderful machines that produced more goods than the people could use and could carry this wealth over the land and across the seas and through the air, they continued to look upon the ground with humble eyes, and wear rags that smelt of decay, and eat far less than strength required, and live huddled together in small cold rooms. For they were a virtuous race, and knew the evil that lurketh in the pleasures of the flesh. And if ever a stranger to the land should marvel at these things, and ask why a people should produce wealth and yet have none of it, the natives would draw themselves up proudly and reply: "Because we are Mutts."

Nevertheless, in spite of these virtues, this great nation came to grief, and I will tell you why, as a warning.

Now in order permanently to safeguard the people from the demoralising effects of comfort, the Government had given the banks the power to control the supply of money. Thus the money was so distributed that there was never quite enough for the people to buy all they needed—which the machinery of production which they had created could easily supply. So cleverly was this done that the people never knew how much money there actually was in the land, although it had been made clear to them that no matter how wealthy their country was in real things like food and clothing and other things useful to them, unless they were supplied with "purchasing power" they could have none of these things which they had produced. And the economists waxed old in their task of trying to discover how much purchasing power the community had. Some said there couldn't be enough; others said there was if you could only find it. Ever and anon an economist would shout "Eureka!" and run to his friends with many yards of paper covered with figures, and say, "Yes, there is enough. See, I have added it all up and find that the community has enough to buy its own goods." But by the time he could write it down in an article, some firm would water its capital, or write off a few million pounds, or something, and the amount would be quite different, and the economist would have to start again.

And while the economists were thus employed, the years came and went, and the people became so virtuous that many of them were living on grass.

The power to make money made the banks the greatest power in the land, able to dictate what kind of lives the people should live. The banks were looked to for guidance in all things, and before long they were supervising the censorship of plays, the editorials of newspapers, the speeches of statesmen, the alteration of the off-side rule and the revision of the Prayer Book.

So it came about that Parliament had very little to do, though it continued to meet, because it was thought necessary in the interests of law and order that the people should imagine that they governed themselves.

But in keeping Parliament without occupation, other than discussing the naturally broken pledges of statesmen who always promised at election time that they would cure unemployment and make agriculture prosperous, the banks had forgotten that Satan finds mischief for idle hands. Many of the members were still young, and found inactivity irksome. One day some of them discovered some old records which seemed to show that at one time Parliament had actually governed the country, and had dethroned an autocrat who claimed divine right and wanted to prevent them from ruling. They realized that they now had a different kind of divine right to deal with, but evil entered into their hearts and they said: "What about doing it again?"

So they started to take control of their own financial system, and devised a plan to regulate the distribution of purchasing power, and prices, so that the community would always be able to purchase its total product of consumable goods at the prices at which they were offered. And Depravity stalked abroad through the land.

And panic arose among the bankers, who had always preached that the way to get rid of a surplus of food or clothing or shelter was to cut down the people's power to buy these things. For a long time nobody thought of suspecting Parliament, because for many years the papers had been saying that Parliament must not interfere with business, and the campaign to discredit Parliament had been so successful that nobody ever knew or cared what was going on in it. Thus the conspirators were able to provide the people with some of the means of purchasing what they required before the plot was discovered.

But as soon as it was traced, the governor of the Bank of Muttland went down to Parliament and said: "This is forgery. Hand the perpetrators over to Justice." But the Speaker said: "Justice be hanged. You can't prosecute a Member of Parliament. Sergeant-at-Arms, show this gentleman out." And Parliament thereupon passed an act giving itself back the job of governing.

And when the people of Muttland discovered what could be done, they decided that for many years they had been led

higher and higher up a very long garden. And they arose in their might and said: "Let angels rush in where fools have feared to tread," and they all rushed (allegorically speaking) into the banks to tell about their discovery. And the bankers went out to lunch very quickly.

And when the governor of the Bank of Muttland came back from lunch, he saw that something was missing. And he said to his clerk, "Here, where is my omnipotence?" And the clerk replied, "I don't know, sir, but I saw the cat eating something."

There is little record of the subsequent history of Muttland, beyond that the people appear to have continued to have regular meals, and to have been able to clothe themselves decently. There is no trace of them now, and it is naturally presumed that the lack of discomfort so demoralized them that they faded away.

## Learning by Experience

"The population of the world is learning economics by experience at a great rate. . . . The question is whether this process of conversion will be swift enough to anticipate the logic of events; for, unless it is swift indeed, the collapse of the credit system may . . . necessitate the putting forward of . . . drastic projects . . ."

"Our bankers are primarily responsible for the troubles into which we have fallen . . ."

They have been convinced deflationists almost to a man.

They have let us down again and again since the war, and now they are eagerly awaiting their chance to let us down once more. It is out of the question to leave the banks free to dictate to governments in the future as they have dictated hitherto.

"There is no case, in a world teeming with productive power, for cutting down the standard of life. There is, on the contrary, a strong case for advancing it as fast as our power to produce increases. But the gods of capitalism are scarcity of goods and cheapness of labor.

"It is certain that any policy will be built upon sand unless it begins a thorough-going reorganization of world finance, based on a far-reaching socialization of the banking system" — From "The Crisis," by G. D. H. Cole of Oxford University and Ernest Bevin, obtainable from U.F.A. Central Office, price 20c.

## Brazil's Indestructible Coffee

### The Tribulations of a South American Government

At the very moment when many millions of citizens of all the industrially advanced countries of the world are near the point of starvation, primary producers of the principal food products cannot sell them at prices covering the cost of production. The financial system, which should be the bridge between producer and consumer, has broken down; revealing in the process the colossal failure of those who control it and control all Governments in the Western world, to serve the needs of the masses of the people.

A very striking example of the failure of the existing system is provided by the coffee-growing industry of Brazil. The example would be comic, if it were not so tragic, from the standpoint both of the



growers and of consumers. The *New Age* of February 11th, states with reference to this matter:

"A French paper is having a game with the Brazilian coffee problem. It says that the authorities first of all wanted to burn it. But they found that they would have to raise a loan to pay for having it burnt. They had it taken out to sea and dumped into the water. Apparently the men employed to dump it, probably by reason of the low pay they were offered, did not trouble to open the bags, but just dropped them overboard as they were, and then came ashore. Unfortunately for the coffee market, some enterprising merchant had prepared for this and was ready with some boats up a creek near at hand, from whence he darted out and salvaged the bags. The coffee was unpacked and dried in the sun, and before anybody could say 'Jack Robinson,' it was all back on the market at a figure that was only just a price by courtesy—less than the 'just price' so to speak. The authorities next thought of the railways. If they would burn it as fuel in the engines, that would save paying for burning otherwise. This plan was agreed to. The next thing that happened was the arrival of a delegation of railway passengers asking that if the Company must burn this stuff would they please put the engine at the rear of the train where the atrocious stink of the fumes appropriately belonged, and where they would be less noticeable. That is as far as the story goes. Further events will be reported later."

### An Economic Riddle

(From an Australian Paper)

According to the cabled pronouncement of an eminent London economist, we are solemnly warned that there is a grave danger of the whole world becoming bankrupt, presumably because the people of the world cannot afford to buy the food and clothing and shelter and luxuries which they have created.

I venerate economists

As very learned blokes,  
But when in paradox they speak  
Their meaning oft I vainly seek,  
Suspecting subtle jokes.

They say the whole world's down and out;  
But here's what I can't see:  
If every land, beyond all doubt,  
In all the earth is up the spout—  
Then who's the mortgagee?

Do we owe money in the moon,  
Or some celestial land?

Or have we creditors in Mars,  
Or other fixed or unfixed stars,

Who hold our notes of hand?  
If not, why all the fuss and fret:

I've conned it o'er and o'er,  
And find no clear solution yet.  
If all the earth is deep in debt,  
Who IS the creditor?

When men go into bankruptcy

The case is plain as day:

What is not in the dear wife's name,  
Grim creditors will promptly claim,

And assets melt away.

But when a whole wide world's in soak,  
And cannot raise the tin,

Here's where I half suspect a joke:  
When all the world goes stoney broke,

Who puts the bailiffs in?

### KNOWS WHERE HE GETS OFF

"I say, Briggs, don't you ever take your wife out with you in the car?"

"No fear. I can't contend with both of 'em together."

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# Interests of the United Farm Women

## The Convention, Athabasca, and Other Matters

The Failure of Tariff Tinkering—Why Do Same Evils Exist in Free Trade and Protectionist Countries?—A British Labor Leader's Answer

Ottawa.

Dear Farm Women:

It seems such a long time since I have written to you. In the interval some of you have had the opportunity of attending the Annual Convention, which for numbers meant the renewing of old friendships as well as making new ones, and for others it has been the first experience of the friendliness and inspiration of the gathering. I am sure, in either case, that it was an experience that has proved a benefit for yourself and for the Local you represented.

Sometimes the home Local seems very small, and at times a feeling of its uselessness and futility overcomes us; but meeting so many with the same interests and the same enthusiasm and realizing we are accomplishing much, gives new life. Not that we have reached our goal in any line of our activities—far from that. As with many other institutions, we are being put to the test in these strenuous times, and unusual exertions are necessary.

### In Athabasca

Just at present we shall be watching with keenest interest the result of the work of our people in the Athabasca constituency and we who do not live there wish we were there to help. We feel that the needs of a constituency largely rural can best be voiced by a representative of our organization, and also we realize that to the other Federal Members who are already elected it will be an encouragement to have another helper here. To the women there I want to repeat what I said before the last general election: remember, "It is the effort of each blade of grass that keeps the meadow green."

In Ottawa at the present time the most discussed subject I suppose is the ten per cent reduction of all government official salaries, which naturally will make a tremendous difference to Ottawa collectively and to some of the people with smaller salaries and with dependents it will mean a hardship. That, together with the discharge of so many of the employees on the temporary staff, has made a feeling of great uneasiness. Hitherto a civil servant's position seemed to mean a certain degree of safety; now nothing seems sure but the same old two—death and taxes.

The reduction of salary seems to be about the only "constructive" thing the Government has done with regard to the present financial condition—that is if one can call that a "constructive" measure. It means less purchasing power for the factories already cutting down their staff and wages because there is no market for their products. If that is the only one thing offered, one wonders if it will be continued by a further cut next year to still further aggravate the situation.

This year the speech from the throne was short and the discussion, as com-

pared with its usual length, shorter still. The fact that the National Service Loan was over-subscribed was made much of as "manifesting both the unity and patriotism of the people and their supreme confidence in the financial strength of the Dominion."

Patriotism at times may make exacting demands, but on the face of it it does not seem to call for much self-denying (in this uncertain time when so many companies and so many stocks and bonds are proving a disappointment and failing to pay a dividend making usually safe investments most hazardous) for those fortunate people who have money to invest to invest it in Dominion bonds backed by Dominion resources and paying 4 1-2 per cent. There have been less pleasant ways of showing patriotism!

Perhaps some will get some comfort from the statement in the speech that "conditions are gradually improving." Certainly that seems difficult to believe when one reads of continually increased bread lines in the cities and greater unemployment, and the price of farm products sinking to most depressing levels.

### "No Corner Has Yet Been Turned"

We hear this comforting remark at intervals from different officials of Governments and banking institutions; but in the light of other reports one feels more inclined to listen to the comments of *The Living Age*. This paper instances several predictions it made in the past which at the time seemed incredible but which proved correct in the end; and then it adds as its comment on present conditions:

"No information has come to us from any quarter that indicates any alleviation of the present world depression. No corner has yet been turned anywhere, and in our own country (U.S.) the crisis has not even come to a head as it has in England and Germany. The worst is still to come."

More and more one wonders as to what will be the outcome. Certain it is that Governments and business will not be able to function much longer if the upward change does not come. And it looks as though the change must be drastic; tinkering with tariffs and adopting slogans of "Buy at Home" seem to build up a wall of ill-will rather than a mound of prosperity.

We may have to go further down to the underlying motives of many of our activities. George Lansbury, Labor Leader in the British Parliament, when speaking the other day of the unemployed in America and of starving families said:

"Do you know why these conditions prevail in America where there are no war debts, social services or unemployment benefits and where they are still on the gold standard? Do you know

why the same evils exist in protectionist America as in free trade Britain? I'll tell you—it's because both countries produce goods not to provide men and women with what they need but to provide profit for a class."

Perhaps we may be obliged to make many changes!

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

## ROCK GARDEN AND POOL CONTEST

Prizes of nursery stock to the value of \$20 and \$10 are being offered by the Lacombe Nurseries in the rock garden and pool contest to be held this year by the Central Board of the U.F.W.A. Details are being announced in the bulletin on horticulture and beautification by Mrs. Stong, convener.

## SAND CHERRY SEED

Information as to securing sand cherry seed can be secured from the Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Morden, Man., or from Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. (In *The U.F.A.* of February 1st, page 28, it was erroneously stated that the seed itself could be obtained from these persons, and Mr. Wheeler's address was given as Rossland.)

## Poultry Supplies

### U. F. A. Co-operative Committee Ready to Meet Your Requirements

The following statement with reference to the co-operative purchasing of poultry supplies has been issued by the Vice-president of the U.F.A. in behalf of the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee:

The Co-operative Committee of the U.F.A. wishes to address a few special words to the members of our U.F.W.A.'s.

Within a few days a special circular will be sent out from Central Office to the Farm Women's Locals setting forth the possibilities of co-operative buying in a number of lines of special interest to women on the farms.

Easter comes early this year and many women are already preparing for the work of raising spring chicks. The Co-operative Committee has made arrangements for a complete line of reliable poultry supplies at low prices. Prices must be low when poultry products are sold at such low figures.

Call up your U.F.W.A. Secretary on the phone or arrange if you are an officer of the Local to have a special meeting if necessary. We can save you real money in the buying of all kinds of poultry supplies.

Price lists in these commodities are being prepared and will be sent out to all U.F.W.A. secretaries. Here is a real opportunity for a piece of practical activity on the part of our farm women's Locals. We can develop the co-operative spirit and build up our organization in this way.



## Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

**Eggs Poached in Tomato Sauce:** Melt a tablespoon of butter in the frying pan, stir in a tablespoon of flour, and half a can of tomatoes, with pepper and salt to taste. When boiling, break in four or five eggs, and cook, just below boiling point, for 15 minutes. Serve on hot buttered toast.

**Golden Potatoes:** "Just eggs and potatoes, after all," said the Matter-of-Fact Lady, with some scorn. But the bit of variety was appreciated by the rest of the family. Mash 4 large boiled potatoes, beat in 1-4 cup hot milk, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 tablespoon chopped onion, 4 hard-boiled eggs mashed to a paste, salt and pepper. Beat until light, place in baking dish, sprinkle with a little grated cheese, and bake until golden brown.

## The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Following are two patterns from our new Pattern Service. Be sure to give size and number of pattern and your name and address. The price is 20c each, postpaid.

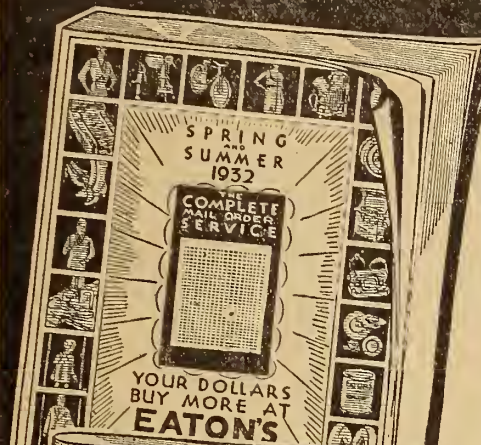


No. 683—For Wee Lads. This style is designed in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 2 yards of 35-inch material for jacket and trousers with 1 1-4 yards of 35-inch material for blouse.

No. 872—House Frock. This style is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 5-8 yards of 39-inch material with 3 3-4 yards of binding.

(Continued on next page)

# EATON BUYING GUIDES to TRUE ECONOMY



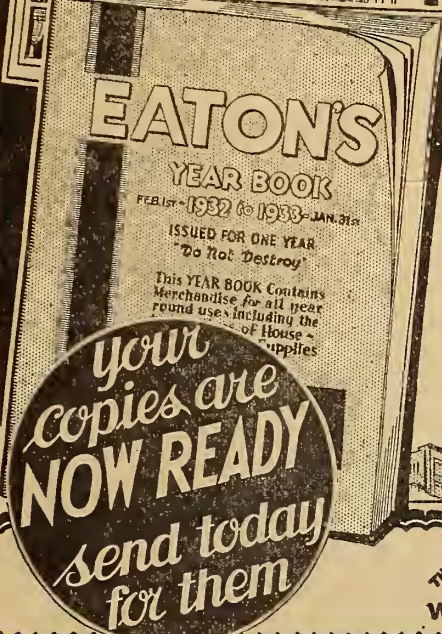
## Offering a Complete Mail Order Service for the Western Home

In our Spring and Summer Catalogue will be found merchandise that is new and fresh from the factories, at prices we feel confident cannot be beaten, quality always considered.

Styles that are right—prices that are right—and quality that is right are all assured you when you buy by mail from EATON'S, and by taking advantage of our new prepay policy on orders of 2.00 (two dollars) or over, from the prepay section of this Catalogue, you can make very considerable savings on your shipping charges.

Coupled with our Spring Catalogue this season is our Year Book, in which we have grouped the more staple lines of merchandise which do not change from season to season—items for all-year-round use, including the heavier lines of household and farm supplies.

This Year Book should be carefully preserved, as we propose to carry these lines in stock until 1933, and they will not appear in our Fall and Winter Catalogue. Write today for these two money-saving Catalogues, and judge for yourself how complete a service is offered you at EATON'S.



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## U.F.W.A. LOCAL ITEMS

**Abco (Ladies' Section):** Elected Mrs. F. Cardy as second vice-president and Mrs. Ruth Hoskins as convener. Mrs. B. Nuttycombe gave an interesting report of the Annual Convention.

**Della:** At their annual meeting heard an interesting talk by Mrs. Banner, Director. Elected as officers Mrs. V. J. Simpson, president; Mrs. G. E. Hewson, vice-president; Mrs. R. A. Macpherson, recording secretary; Mrs. Charles Hudgeon, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. John Carter, treasurer.

**De Winton:** Had a successful year in spite of hard times; finished paying for improvements to the De Winton Hall, at a cost of \$650; elected as officers for this year Mrs. E. Bremner, Mrs. James Dalzell, and Miss Winifred Turnbull.

**Okotoks:** "Started the year with a swing—and six new members." Features of their program are fortnightly meetings, a speakers' class, discussions on books and current events, gardening and other competitions, and a trading table at meetings for exchange of commodities and handicrafts. Mrs. J. A. Bell is president, Mrs. E. Bradshaw vice-president and Miss N. Mundell secretary.

**Turin:** Decided to pay \$1 of members' fees as a Local; heard a paper on co-operative effort by Mrs. Roy Handley, a reading by Mrs. Carver, and "most interesting item from *The U.F.A.*" by Mrs. Mitchell, at their last meeting. Are hold-

ing a series of whist drives, in co-operation with the U.F.A. Local.

**Energetic:** Enjoyed the report of Convention given by Mrs. Roy Rains, from Warner, at their last meeting; a spelling contest, conducted by Mrs. M. F. Barrows, and lunch, completed the program.

**Craigmyle:** Had a successful year in 1931, with good meetings. February meeting, with Mrs. Davey's Convention report, was particularly interesting. Held a successful dance, to raise funds for dues. Made a quilt, and raffled it, using proceeds for relief. Decided to make a quilt for Bethany Lodge.

**Tofield:** Heard an interesting report of the Convention from Mrs. J. Secord; appointed a committee to arrange joint whist and bridge drive with U.F.A. Local; decided to make fees payable one dollar at time of joining and ten cents a month for ten months.

**Warner:** Mrs. Frandsen reported on the dance held by the Local; Mrs. J. T. Graham read a paper on co-operative effort; Mrs. Roy Rains gave an account of the Convention, at the last meeting.

**Son; Mommer,** what becomes of an automobile when it gets too old and worn out to run any more?

**Mother:** Why, sonny boy, somebody sells it to your father, for a used car as good as new.

## Beddington U.F.W.A.



A Representative Meeting at the Home of Mrs. G. W. Wall

## U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

### Our Junior Conference

Dear Juniors:

I feel that one of the most important factors in building up the co-operative and social side of our Junior U.F.A. is the Junior Conference. It gives to every delegate a week of fellowship. What the world needs is a deeper love among its fellow men, and the Junior Conference is most certainly instrumental in establishing that very thing.

Let us all as fellow members, start at an early date to raise funds to send our delegates, and if the Conference gives to each a new friend, then one of its objectives has been achieved.

We owe our earnest co-operation to our fine President and Executive, and so let us make the Conference for this year the best yet—and whatever may be your effort and sacrifice, either as a Local or as an individual, it shall reap a beautiful reward.

Yours sincerely,

CARL MALLET,  
Hastings Coulee Jr. Local.  
Forestburg, Alta.

### Plans for the Conference

The Junior Conference will be held June 2nd to 8th, at the University, Edmonton. Now is the time to raise

funds to send delegates and to contribute to the Junior Fund. Full particulars have been sent the Locals, care of the secretaries.

There will be two classes in the Public Speaking Contest, and medals will be given in each class.

**Class I**—Open to any Junior excepting winners of gold medals.

**Class II**—Open to any Junior not having had previous training in public speaking.

The Provincial Junior President and Vice-President and Normal Students shall not be eligible to compete in Class II.

## Junior News Items

Officers of the Dina Junior Local are Alma Djuff, Edvina Djuff and Parke Dobson.

The Travers Juniors made \$24.50 at a dance they sponsored on January 22nd, writes M. D. Turley, secretary.

Mr. Morrow has resigned from Turin Local, much to the regret of the Juniors, writes Myrtle Sorgard, secretary, when remitting dues.

The February 6th meeting of the Rosewood Junior Local was well attended, writes the secretary, Donald Stover, when remitting dues.

The Hastings Coulee Juniors are holding a series of social evenings to raise funds to send two delegates to the Junior Conference.

The Starland Juniors cleared \$4.90 at a whist drive and dance, which is to help to pay for the members' dues.

The Hazel Bluff Junior Local has been holding very successful meetings, writes Russell W. Brown, secretary, when remitting dues.

Twenty-one members were present at the February meeting of the Consort Junior Local, which was held at the home of Mr. Flewelling, writes Dawn Anderson, secretary.

Nineteen members were present at a recent meeting of the Johnny Canucks Junior Local, at Mayview School, writes Claudia Richardson, secretary.

The officers elected at the annual meeting of the Broadview Junior Local were Ernest Buxton, Ralph Anderson and Lily Anderson, writes Greta Soderberg.

The officers of the Plainfield Junior Local for 1932 are Raymond Eskeland, Jack Akitt and Bessie Fraser. Thirteen members were present at the February 10th meeting.

Thirty members were present at a very enjoyable chicken supper, which was followed by a program, writes Hazel Dahl, secretary of the Sedalia Junior Local.

Fifteen members were present at the January 30th meeting of the Live Wire Junior Local, held at the home of Mrs. F. W. Weeks, writes Margaret Watters, secretary.

L. Blades organized the Nordalta Junior Local recently at Bawlf. There are 30 paid-up members. The officers elected were, president Harris Hanson and secretary Hazel Nelson, both of Bawlf.

The annual meeting of the Dalemead Junior Local was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Newton on January 9th. The officers are Alfred Frieze, Donald Rae and Lola Wheeler.

The annual social evening of the Loughheed Junior Local, was a great success, writes Glen Pope, secretary. At the meetings, five cents collection is taken up from each member for the treasury.

The Haultain Junior Local was organized at Duhamel on January 5th by Mr. L. G. Pritchard. There are 13 paid up members. S. A. Johnson, Duhamel, was elected secretary and Ruth A. Dahlberg, Wetaskiwin, was elected president.

The January 16th meeting of the Cornwall Valley Junior Local was well attended, writes Jean Prescott, secretary. The Juniors contributed



towards the expenses of the delegate to the U.F. W.A. Convention.

At the annual meeting, January 9th, the officers elected were: William Blore, Dorothy May McAuliffe and Bertha Nelson. Program and athletic committees were also chosen. The girls finished a block quilt, which was sent to the Junior Exhibit at Edmonton, writes Calvin Vernon, corresponding secretary.

The North Edmonton Juniors held their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. S. J. Bentley, writes Alma Rounceville, secretary. After the business was concluded, Francis Fry, Junior U.F.A. president, gave a very interesting address.

Willis E. Randall, Junior Director, organized the Little Smoky Junior Local on January 8th. The meetings are to be held at the homes of the members. Marjorie G. Ray is secretary and Bew L. Ray, president, both of High Prairie. There are 24 paid up members.

Twenty-one members were present at the annual meeting of the Sounding Lake Junior Local, which was held January 9th, at the Horse Shoe School. The officers elected were: Spencer Muddle Harold Plumb, Donald Somers, Gladys Somers, corresponding secretary.

At the January 2nd annual meeting of the Avondale Juniors the officers elected were Marion Carrington, Beatrice Hudson and Cynthia Nottingham. During 1931 the Juniors did a great deal of sewing for the Crippled Children's Hospital and the smaller children dressed dolls, and had in every respect an active year.

The annual meeting of the Willowdale Junior Local was held at the home of J. Toule. The officers for 1932 are Ronald Blades, Arthur Seabar and Avis Saboe; senior directors, Lawrence Blades and Jonathan Toule. The balance sheet for the previous year showed a satisfactory increase.

Helene Cormier was chosen president, Garnet Locke secretary, and George Todd, treasurer, at the annual meeting of the Newlands Junior Local, which was held at Newlands school on January 4th. The meetings of the past year were well attended and considerable progress was made, writes the secretary. There are 23 paid up members.

The annual meeting of the High Prairie Junior Local was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Randall. The officers are: Robert J. Kirkness, Margaret Cunningham and Ivy Savill. The directors are: Herma Martin, Ralph Fair, Olive Dunn, Heber Keay and Orace Berry. The same evening, Willis Randall, Junior Director, organized the Little Smoky Junior U.F.A. with a charter membership of 24.

Twenty-four members besides a number of visitors were present at the January 23rd meeting of the Willow Springs Junior Local, which was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Criss. The three supervisors are: Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Schneider and Mrs. Everitt. Four members took part in the speaking contest. At the annual meeting, the officers chosen were Archie Jenkins, Robert Schneider and Jean Sloan; editor, Kathleen Everitt.

The annual meeting of the Medicine Valley Junior Local was held at the Gilby Hall on January 5th when the following officers were elected: Boyd Thomas, Norman Jackson, Edwin Lender, social leader, Erna Mathews; directors, Harry Jackson, Percy Thubron, Glen Bardenhagen, Arnold Mathews, Waldo Raabis; supervisor, Mr. M. N. Gilbertson. It was decided to form a football team, and begin practising for a two-hour play to be put on at Easter.

Four members took part in the speaking contest at a recent meeting of the Willow Springs Junior Local, writes Jean I. Sloan, secretary. Over thirty young people were present. In order to give the members a clearer understanding of the word "topography" all the members have to draw a map of their home sections, marking on buildings, crop and brush land, streams, hills, fences, etc.

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## U.F.W.A. CONVENTION REPORTS

A BOOKLET CONTAINING COPIES OF RESOLUTIONS DEALT WITH BY THE U. F. W. A. CONVENTION, AND VERBATIM REPORTS OF ALL ADDRESSES AND CONVENERS' REPORTS, CAN BE SECURED FROM CENTRAL OFFICE AT THE COST PRICE OF 25 CENTS EACH.



## News from the Head Office of Alberta Livestock Pool

Information for Members of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Alberta) Ltd.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Ltd., will be held in the writing room of the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, March 8th and 9th, 1932.

Seeing that the organization has entered the processing business, we look for this to be one of the most important gatherings of producers' representatives yet held.

It may be opportune at this time to state that the purchase of the plant was a cash deal. The financing of the purchase, and running of this plant has been accomplished entirely by capital subscribed by the producers, and not by bank borrowings or government support, as some of the propaganda which is being spread around the country would lead us to believe.

We started operating on February 1st, and have made arrangements whereby U.F.A. Locals will be supplied, if they so desire, with all lines of fresh and processed meats at wholesale prices. All Locals interested in same, please have the secretary write for information.

We have also arranged whereby members of the Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Ltd., can have their hogs custom killed and cured. Full particulars of same can be had by writing the Alberta Co-operative Abattoirs Ltd., Box 25, Edmonton, Alta.

Your organization is empanelled for service. To what extent this service can be developed depends on the amount of loyal support received from its members.

Get behind your organization. Help it to help you.

## Report of Educational Committee of U.F.A. Central Board to Annual Convention

### Need for Studies in Alberta Schools to Develop Moral Qualities

The following report was submitted to the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. by the Educational Committee of the Board:

Your Educational Committee does not wish to make any definite recommendations with regard to the technical matters of education. We believe that our educational system in this Province is as progressive and efficient as in any Province of the Dominion. We do desire, however, to make some general observations and to recommend, for your consideration, a development in the youth of our land of the highest power of feeling as well as the highest power of thinking. We believe that the concentration by our educational institutions in the recent past upon the development of mere intellect, has been a disastrous mistake. We believe that the bomb-dropping, chemical-using mechanical efficiency of modern intelligence in warfare and the constant threat of war are an ever present indictment of an educational system which for three generations in every civilized nation has never ceased in the process of eliminating from the school course everything that is not purely secular.

#### Qualities Most Needed

We believe that those qualities which are most needed in the adult population of today are the qualities which we should seek to develop in those who will be the adults of tomorrow. The intellect of man has been developed until, it is said, that the entire population of New York could be destroyed in sixteen minutes. It is evident that a greater good-will in business and in international relations is more vitally necessary to human welfare than a greater degree of intelligence. The public supplies a great portion of the

expense to sharpen the intellect of the individual as a sharp axe, not knowing whether that axe, so sharpened, will be used for or against the public which sharpened it.

#### Recommendations

Your Educational Committee would therefore recommend that in the public and high school curriculum of this Province there should be some studies whose definite aim shall be to develop the highest moral qualities of youth, and give purpose, direction and meaning to modern life which science has made so full of possibilities for good or evil.

In view of the failure of our present economic system to function satisfactorily, and in view of the fact that in a democratic country changes in the system can only come by a majority vote of the people, and in order that a more accurate knowledge of the workings of our economic machinery may be obtained by the public, we recommend that research in the economic field be rapidly carried past the stage of theory to a basis of established fact, and that these facts be broadcast to the future public through the curriculum of our high schools.

In conclusion we would reiterate that, in the opinion of your Committee, the failure of competitive civilization is demanding a co-operative one instead. We contend that we require the development of a higher type of citizen for a higher type of civilization, and we believe that the schools of our land have a definite responsibility and an unmistakable opportunity with respect thereto.

We believe that the compulsory subjects of the high school course should be those which shall be of use in the adult

life of every citizen. We believe that the optional subjects should be those which pertain to vocational training and be chosen according to the occupation desired by the student.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. V. MACKLIN,  
J. E. BROWN,  
ELEANOR PRICE.

## U.F.A. Transportation Committee Reports

### Amalgamation of Two National Systems Under Government Ownership Recommended

Your Committee beg to report that after consideration of transportation in Canada, and the costs of transportation to the farmers in comparison with prices received for farm products, we are of the opinion that something should be done to reduce transportation costs.

The cost of freight to western farmers is exorbitant in relation to prices obtained for farm products, in the case of wheat running to approximately 25 per cent of the price received at Fort William, basis No. 1 Northern. And while farm products decreased so heavily in the last two years, freight rates have maintained their previous high levels.

We further believe that the domestic freight rate on feeds should be substantially reduced to a level that would provide for fair competition with imported feed grains. The present high rates almost prohibit the sale of western feed grains to feeders in other parts of Canada, especially British Columbia, and work a hardship on both grower and feeder.

We believe that present heavy freight costs are due, in part at least, to competition between the two railroad systems competing with each other for desirable territory. We see vast stretches of the two roads running almost in sight of each other through territory where one road would serve the people, and other parts of the country well settled without a railroad at all. We believe this does not lead to economy or the best interests of the people; and further, that the present competition between the two railroads leads to waste and that economies could be effected and overhead cut down through one system for Canada.

We believe the time has come for amalgamation of the two railroads under one management; and as an amalgamation of the two systems would create a monopoly and would not be in the best interests of the people under private control, we would suggest that the two trans-continental railroads should be amalgamated under Government ownership and control, and that they be operated by a Board of Management responsible to the Parliament of Canada.

Representations along this line have been made during the year by the Executive at the Inter-provincial Traffic Conference and the Royal Transportation Commission.

GLEN STORIE,  
A. E. MOYER,  
GEO. CHURCH.

#### THE BOSS'S DISAPPOINTMENT

Clerk—I suppose the boss was annoyed when you told him I was leaving next week?

Cashier—Yes, he thought it was this week.



## Meeting Rejects C.P.R. Proposal

Resolution Adopted by Contract Holders of Dalroy, Lyalta, Keoma

The proposals of the C.P.R., to its contract holders with respect to the rebating of interest for last year and for 1932 if taxes and one year's installment on principal be paid, were considered at a meeting of Dalroy, Lyalta and Keoma contract holders on February 23rd, and rejected unanimously, according to a statement made to *The U.F.A.* officially. The meeting adopted the resolution below, which was signed by the persons whose names appear at the end of the resolution. The figures in brackets indicate the number of years during which the person signing has been a contract holder on C.P.R. lands.

### The Resolution

Whereas the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has brought forward a proposition, by way of a relief measure to their many land Contract Holders, who owing to a continuation of disastrous crops, caused by hail, wind and drouth, also unreasonable low prices for all farm produce, have become badly in arrears on their land contracts;

And, whereas we within the so-called Irrigation Block purchased by contract land at a price ranging from \$15.00 to \$35.00 per acre for unimproved land, and in many cases have paid the Company more than the original price, and with an experience of over twenty years it has been thoroughly proven to have been a price far beyond its productive valuation;

And, whereas we are reduced to a financial state, caused by conditions over which we have had no control, we find it very difficult to carry on, and in fact almost impossible to do so, even to the extent of paying taxes;

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the Contract Holders of the districts of Dalroy, Lyalta and Keoma, declare the aforesaid mentioned proposition to be far from satisfactory, and of no immediate benefit to us now, or in the near future, owing to the present outlook for low prices for farm produce and the uncertainty of producing a crop.

(Signed) G. F. Snoxel (20 years); Ora E. Larsen (18 years); Honer Owen (15 years); John P. Nielsen (3 years); G. R. Miller (3 years); Stef Chilock (3 years); W. L. McCollester (21 years); M. Finkenhagen (13 years); Ole Albertson (23 years); C. R. Ranby (21 years); Chas. Knox (23 years); Henry Albertson (23 years); Jas. S. Reasbeck (6 years); Nick Koossey (11 years); E. A. Westin (23 years); Jack Lewis (18 years); J. H. Williams (22 years); F. A. Reasbeck (7 years); J. W. Hill (21 years); P. Slusarski (13 years).

### THE REFEREE

A hockey enthusiast having been to see his team play a match which they had lost was returning home downcast, accompanied by his small son.

During the course of the game the lad had asked the usual "why and wherefores" of his "daddy", but things were brought to a climax when he piped:

"Daddy, what becomes of a hockey player when he gets old, blind and deaf?"

"They make a referee of him, son," was the laconic reply.

# WAR DECLARED!

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## EDMONTON SPRING SHOW

APRIL 4 to 9, 1932

Bull Sale Entries close March 5th  
All Show Entries close March 25th,  
at 12 o'clock noon, and must be received in Edmonton Exhibition Offices by that hour.

Write for Prize List and for

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## CALGARY HORSE SHOW

March 30th to April 2nd  
Entries close March 19th

## SALE OF BEEF BULLS

March 30th to April 1st  
Entries close February 27th

## FAT STOCK SHOW

March 28th to 30th  
Entries close March 19th

## AUCTION SALE OF FAT STOCK

March 28th and 29th

GIRLS' AND BOYS' BABY BEEF  
AND FOAL COMPETITIONS

SPECIAL PRIZES BY ALBERTA  
AND DOMINION DEPART-  
MENTS OF AGRICULTURE.

Prize lists and rules may be obtained from

E. L. Richardson, Secretary,  
Alberta Livestock Associations,  
Calgary



# Social Ownership of Land on the "Use-Lease" Plan

The U. F. A. Declaration and Its Significance—And the Plan Proposed by the Saskatchewan Farmers

In our Annual Convention number we published the definition of "The Co-operative Commonwealth" adopted by the delegates, and the report of the Land Ownership Committee of the Central Board, which was also adopted. In these the social ownership and control of "land" (a term which in economics includes all natural resources) was declared to be desirable. The Land Committee's report "reaffirmed the policy set forth by the 1931 Convention; viz., that all lands not in possession of the Provincial Government or municipalities, or any land that may come under their control, be settled on long term lease on a yearly rental basis, lessee to have prior rights to renewal of lease." *It was not proposed that any land owned by farmers who consider that they can make a success of farming under the present system should be taken over. We emphasize this point because we are informed that misunderstanding exists in some quarters in regard to the matter.*

In view of the fact that the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, formulated a land policy last year, we believe the following summary of their proposals, given in some detail in an official pamphlet, may be found of interest to our readers. It is made clear that under the plan proposed, land owned by individual farmers who feel that they can carry on under the existing system could "only be nationalized upon the owner making voluntary application to the Government."

## Saskatchewan Land Program

The Saskatchewan land program is set forth as follows:

This proposal will no doubt be attacked as unsound and not worthy of consideration. Nevertheless, it is not by any means so extreme as some people imagine.

It does not mean as one paper stated that everyone "would have to take his orders from the state" or that "there would be a great mass of government officials keeping everybody in order." On the contrary, it would meet the wishes of a great many "who are still anxious to reap reward of their own enterprises and activities" by lifting them out of the "slough of despond," in which they are at present hopelessly immersed.

In order to clear up any misunderstanding which may arise and so that our people may obtain the necessary information of what is meant by this clause in our Economic Policy, we feel that it is necessary to refer back to the early days of land settlement in Canada. The early settlers will remember that under the Federal land settlement policy, homestead lands were all even numbered sections with the exception of those set aside for the Hudson's Bay Company. The odd numbered sections became the property of various companies, such as the C.P.R. Land Company and the C.N.R.; these land grants having been made by past Federal Governments. Large blocks of land in the ranch areas of the Province are and have been held under grazing leases, such lands including both odd and even numbered sections.

Now that the Provincial Government has taken over the natural resources, they have seen fit to place a value on

land in respect to its quality; this being in addition to the charge under the Federal land policy, and in order to investigate the possibility of immigrant settlers attaining success in agricultural pursuits, they appointed a Royal Commission on Immigration in the year 1929. Following their study of the question, the Commission reported as follows:

"We recommend the investigation of the 'use lease' method of disposing of crown lands and invite special attention to this, as we believe that its application may in the case of land of marginal quality be more successful than outright sale. This might be specially tested in the case of those crown lands which the survey finds suitable for settlement but which require clearing and we recommend that all such lands be cleared under government auspices and the cost of such clearing included in the sale or lease price of such lands."

## How Land Values Are Created

With the land settlement policies in vogue up to date regarding Federal and company lands, close consideration must be given to the methods in practice to create values in lands as yet unimproved. Under the settlement scheme, settlers took up their homesteads and through application of their labor gave the first value to their lands in the shape of improvements. As settlement went on and the original settlers wished to extend their operations, the company holders made a charge for their holdings to the settlers when purchasing, for values brought about and which could only have been brought about by the labors of the settlers. Thus we find that "company lands" increased in value, because of the improvements made on the land by the original settlers and without any effort whatsoever on the part of the land speculators.

In considering the question of land settlement and of the situation in which the farmer at present finds himself, these facts must be borne in mind.

## Long Term Leases Only Give Stability

Throughout the whole period during which the method of land settlement referred to has been carried on, agriculture has been neither successful nor stable, except where long term leases have been in operation as in the case of grazing and ranching lands. It is evident, therefore, that the system of long term leases is the only basis on which stability can be given to the farming industry or under which benefits can be conferred on the occupant of land and relieve him of fear of economic difficulties. No such opportunity, however, is provided for the grain and mixed farming agriculturist. Owing to economic conditions, over which he has no control, he is hampered in his efforts at development and is in constant danger of losing his equity in the value of the holding which has accrued to him as a direct result of his own labor and is not in the land apart from such labor.

There are several methods by which a man under the present system may become owner in some sense. He may either own the land outright or he may be a part owner with the mortgagee or by purchase through an agreement of sale. In the latter two cases many farmers have been faced with the proposal to cancel the agreement of sale or

mortgage and to sign and comply with the terms of a crop lease instead, which will give security of tenure only from year to year. To the farmer who accepted such a proposal, it means, in most cases, that it is only a matter of time until the "owner" becomes the tenant of the corporation. Bearing these facts in mind we can readily see how the present economic system of production for profit is gradually changing a free Province into a Province overburdened with debt.

## To Preserve Freedom

In placing the policy of land nationalization before the people of the Province, we believe that it contains, first, the basic principle for the preservation of freedom, individual rights and the dignity of the race in which we pride ourselves. Secondly, we refuse to regard it as confiscation of property; and, thirdly, after the value has been built into the land by the application of labor, we do not consider that the agriculturist should be evicted or foreclosed upon, and the result of his labors be confiscated. After all, the question of confiscation is not a one-sided one and values given by labor must be respected. In our opinion, the present system is not in the best interests of the Province as a whole and it does not make for social welfare.

## Land to Have Consideration

For the purpose of arriving at a clear-cut understanding of the land policy, we have classified the land of the Province as follows:

(a) Crown lands taken over by the Province, which are now open for settlement.

(b) Lands, which, owing to failure or inability to pay taxes, revert to the municipalities.

(c) Lands which are so heavily loaded with debt that it is impossible for the occupant to meet his obligations and provide for the maintenance of the home.

(d) Lands now held by individual agriculturists, who consider that they can make a success of farming under the present system and who, therefore, feel that no safeguards are necessary.

## How Security of Tenure Will Be Provided

With reference to the lands under Class "A" security of tenure will be provided by the "use lease", which will contain the perpetuity clause.

With regard to the lands which come under Class "B," an adjustment will be made between the municipalities and the Government, by which the Government will pay the taxes and assume title to the property; security of tenure then, as in the previous case, being provided by the "use lease" containing the perpetuity clause; the original owner of the land to have first claim to the "use lease" contract.

Lands under Class "C" will also be given security of tenure on the same terms as provided in classes "A" and "B," but consideration will be given in arriving at the basis of value to both creditor and debtor. Voluntary application must be made in these cases to a board set up by the Government of the Provinces to be known as an arbitration board, which board will decide the value of the land based on agricultural productive value in the world's market. The



value arrived at by the arbitration board will then be amortised over a term of years. The Government will issue bonds to the creditors payable on the amortisation plan through a department set up specially for the collection of funds in the form of rentals on such property, which will vary according to the classification of the land. This adjustment of the farm debts is based on a recognized business principle, which is applied in arriving at a settlement of indebtedness as between merchants and their creditors in every country of the world. Why not apply it to the agriculturists as well? Lands under Class "D" can only be nationalized upon the owner making voluntary application to the Government.

#### Improvements

The question of improvements placed upon the land which is held under a "use lease" will naturally arise. In this connection it should be borne in mind that under the present system of mortgage all improvements, including buildings, fences, etc., become the property of the mortgage company until the loan with interest is paid in full. Not so with land held under a "use lease." The land only will be the property of the Government (the people); improvements placed upon such lands by the occupant will remain his or her private property for all time to come. The occupant will be free at all times to dispose of or remove fences, buildings, etc., placed on the land by himself whenever he sees fit, and in the case of a desire on the part of the occupant to quit farming, he will, of course, have an opportunity to dispose of his improvements, either to the party who is making application for the new lease or to someone else. Should he fail to secure a fair price for such improvements, he will have every right to make application to the government, who will purchase such improvements at "use" value and make whatever arrangements are just and equitable with the new occupant. The duty of any Government is, above all, to serve the people.

"Tolerance is a better guarantee of freedom than brotherly love."—E. D. Martin.

#### SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

"Fitness to survive means ability to get money out of the present system; it is easy by this simple rule to determine who is fit to survive," writes "Yaffle" in *The New Leader*. A Chicago gunman, he says, obviously is, while a working man who is fired and sent to the bread-line is not. "A statesman who promises to relieve unemployment and leaves it worse than he found it is fit to survive," the writer adds, sarcastically, "but the unemployed who vote for him are not."

#### EDMONTON EXHIBITION

Edmonton Exhibition Association has issued a supplement to the Prize List for the Edmonton Spring Show, to be held April 4th to 9th. Exhibitors are reminded that entries for the bull sale close March 5th, and for the show classes March 25th.

"Censorships exist ostensibly to stamp out error and vice; their real purpose, however, is to stamp out the truth."—E. D. Martin, in *Liberty*.

## Don't take *this* chance

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## The Times are Serious . . .

And call for serious thinking and study by intelligent citizens. Central Office of the U.F.A. stocks a number of pamphlets and books on finance and other important subjects. We recommend among others:

"The Crisis." By Ernest Bevin and G. D. H. Cole. 20c.

"The Lie of Poverty," etc. By the New Age Study Group. Per set of 4 leaflets, 5c.

"Introduction to Social Credit." By G. Cumming. 25c.

"Canada's Teapot Dome," Beaumont, from the point of view of the U.S. National Popular Government League. 25c.

"Land of the Soviets." By G. H. Williams. 50c

Send for complete list.

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# NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

## Steady Growth of Co-operative Buying Activities Upon the U.F.A. Plan

Lac Ste. Anne Organized—Olds Plans Purchase of Tank Car of Oil—Means Large Saving to Farmers—Second Patronage Dividend

While 1931 will be remembered as the year in which the plan of co-operative buying on a Province-wide scale under U.F.A. auspices was successfully launched, 1932 promises to be a year of steady growth and development. During the present week important sessions of the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee have been held in Calgary. Progress has been reported to the committee in many fields.

The area over which the U.F.A. plan is in operation is continuously extending, as the large savings which may be effected by bulk purchasing under the plan fostered by the Co-operative Committee at Central Office become manifest. The areas in which organization has most recently been carried out are Lac Ste. Anne, where a U.F.A. Constituency Co-operative has been formed, and Olds. Acadia U.F.A. Constituency Co-operative formed in July last, has shown remarkable expansion, and now has a membership of 23 Locals.

The business committee of the Olds association, consisting of Messrs. Noad, Rogers, Honchin, Payton and Thompson, visited Calgary this week to confer with the Co-operative Committee. They plan to purchase a tank car of lubricating oil for their members, thereby effecting a very large saving as compared with the cost of drum shipments. It is probable that when the extent of the saving, which the purchase of a tank car means to the farmers, is known, such purchases will be arranged in considerable numbers.

The present depression is serving at least one useful purpose in driving people to assist each other in eliminating the evils of the profit system.

Quite recently we received proof of that fact so far as the farmers of Alberta are concerned. At a meeting held in the town of Sanguo on the Pembina River about seventy miles northwest of Edmonton, on February 17th, the farmers of the Lac Ste. Anne constituency decided to incorporate under the Co-operative Associations Act of Alberta.

Provincial trustees are: J. M. Calder, P. Rafferty, W. A. Ray, Wm. Kostler, A. E. Sherratt, John Liss, John T. Edgar, E. Jackson, A. Van Lennberghe, Wm. Roberts and Mr. Jones. This brings the number of large areas organized under the Coronation U.F.A. plan to nine. Others are being organized.

### Gopher Poison

The Co-operative Committee has made arrangements for the purchase in case lot quantities of three well known brands of gopher poison. Here is a piece of useful work along co-operative lines which can and should be undertaken immediately.

Co-operative action is ensured by co-operative buying. Call up your Local secretary or bring up the matter at your next meeting and place an order for a case or several cases of gopher poison

through U.F.A. Central Office, Lougheed Building, Calgary.

The Co-operative has made connections for the co-operative buying of formaldehyde, copper carbonate and bluestone. Buying these in quantities will save you much money. Other lines may also be bought co-operatively such as creolin, wood preserver, disinfectants, lemon and cedar oil, floor oil and sweeping compound. Locals of the U.F.A. can perform a useful service by securing these supplies for the schools and other public buildings of the district as well as for home use.

Our second quarter's patronage dividend cheques are now being sent out to all associations and Locals.

### U.F.A. Local News

**Irvine:** "Our membership at the present date is higher by one already than it was at the close of the books last December, which fact I altogether attribute to the cultivation of co-operative purchasing even in minor commodities," writes J. E. von Schmidt, secretary, in a letter to the Vice-president. "Therefore I expect much from meetings you may be able to hold in the near future."

**Winfield:** Secured seven new members, making twenty in all, at a meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Stady. S. Handbury spoke on the history of the farmers' movement. Seventeen members gave impromptu speeches on subjects drawn from a hat, to the great entertainment of those present. The ladies of the Local held a successful dance in Poplar Valley schoolhouse.

**Willowdale:** "With only 15 members, our little Local saved the district over \$800 last year, which means a lot when dollars are so scarce," writes G. L. Blades, secretary. Whist drives are being held to raise funds, and some new members are joining. J. Toule, Sr., is again president. H. P. Marshall, vice-president, represented the Local at the Convention, and four members attended as visitors.

**Fullham:** Held a successful entertainment in January, reports the secretary, Fred Drehmer. The program included plays, songs, recitations, an address by C. Pattinson, M.L.A., refreshments and dancing.

**McLaughlin:** Meets in a large comfortable community hall that would do credit to any district, states R. D. Heath, secretary. J. Currie is president and T. McLaughlin vice-president; directors are W. E. Allborg, J. A. Johnson, Mrs. Weeks, J. McLaughlin and E. Harrison.

## Notes on the Athabasca Campaign

By a Northern Alberta Correspondent

Campaigning in Athabasca in snow up to the neck is no easy task. Nevertheless, news from the battle front is most encouraging. There is a marked increase in hope and enthusiasm for the U.F.A. cause. The tenor of the toasts at a banquet staged for the U.F.A. candidate and his helpers was most gratifying.

The *Edmonton Journal*, in an editorial, stresses the "five cent bonus" as a proof that the Premier has the wellbeing of the farmers at heart. The editorial went on to hint that it could not guarantee its continuance, etc., etc., leaving the impression that if the farmers did the right thing by the Conservative candidate it might be possible to at least give continuance consideration. *The nickel argument seems to be breaking down.*

However, promises and more promises are considered great aids in Conservative electioneering. The memory of the great landslide last year, based on the promises of the most impossible things, spurs the enthusiasts of the Conservative Party to spread the thing thick in the by-election.

### A Joke on the Tory Candidate

The joke is sometimes on the aforesaid party, though, as witness the meeting the other night where one of the members of the Legislature who sits to the rear of Mr. Duggan, in a great plea to the electors promised "definitely" and without equivocation that if Mr. Davies were elected a certain railway line between two well known points would be completed right away. The beauty of a very definite promise like this is enhanced by the knowledge that that particular part of the line WAS COMPLETED TWO YEARS AGO.

The *Edmonton Bulletin* has been singing a sad, sad Swan song. Somehow, it seems, the Conservatives nominated a candidate and then placed the weight of its money and effort behind him. The U.F.A. nominated a candidate, and placed the entire resources of an aggressive organization at his disposal. But the Liberals, than whom there are no greater benefactors of humanity in existence, put a candidate in the field, and then PROMPTLY FORGOT ALL ABOUT HIM.

There is a strange psychology among ordinary people in election times, especially during by-elections. It is exemplified by the argument that if you want to GET THINGS, you can only do so by supporting the party in power at the moment. The Conservatives are trying to capitalise that psychology. To the thinker, though, this argument is just one more proof of the degeneracy of party politics.

The U.F.A. stands for principles, not promises. There is nothing more heinous



**LISTEN FOR THIS BROADCAST**

Premier Brownlee, Mrs. A. H. Warr, I. Goresky, M.L.A., and Louis Normandeau, U.F.A. candidate for Athabasca Federal constituency, will speak on the radio from Edmonton on Saturday, March 19th, from 7 to 8. The broadcasting station will be CJCA

in the sight of honest people than the repeated efforts of parties to gain election by promising everything in earth, sky and sea. The fact that the U.F.A. is not in power at the moment does not matter. An intelligent vote for the U.F.A. candidate is a protest against the party system, and at the same time lets it be known that though the U.F.A. group at Ottawa is only a small handful it is by no means helpless; and the fact is recognized from one end of the country to the other that this small group is really the rallying point and the driving force of all progressive measures.

### *New Financial Plan Proposed by Dowling Lake R.M.*

The following resolution was passed at the Annual Meeting of the Rural Municipality of Dowling Lake, with only four dissenting votes. The mover was J. K. Sutherland of Hanna.

"Whereas, owing to the fact that we are now facing an almost complete breakdown of our financial system, our school districts, municipalities and Government will find it very difficult, if not impossible, to carry on even their ordinary services this year;

"And whereas, this situation is somewhat aggravated in Dowling Lake by three consecutive crop failures;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we ask our Council to seriously consider and if at all possible put into operation a financial system based on the following principles:

"First, that the Council issue certificates, non interest bearing, properly endorsed by the Reeve and Secretary, guarded against counterfeiting or changing of figures by water marks and a perforating stamping machine, these certificates to be accepted by the municipality as payment in full for school, hospital and municipal taxes both current and arrears;

"Second, these certificates to be redeemable by the Council in legal tender on and after December 1st, 1932, but the Council may at their discretion postpone payment until December 1st, 1933;

"Third, that all payment to School Districts for school purposes shall be on the basis of 50 per cent cash and 50 per cent certificates, thus putting the onus on the School District to hire their teachers on this basis;

"Fourth, that all payments to Hospital Board be on basis of 65 per cent cash and 35 per cent certificates, thus putting the onus on the Hospital Board to contract their higher paid help on this basis;

"Fifth, that 50 per cent of Secretary's salary and Council fees be financed on this basis and 100 per cent of all road work be on this basis, and that a strong effort be made to have other avenues of expenditure at least partially financed on this basis.

"Sixth, the amount of certificate issued to be limited to \$25,000.00 (Twenty-five thousand dollars)."



# PROVINCIAL RESOURCES

ARE BEHIND

## Alberta 4% Demand Savings Certificates

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*For Further Particulars Write or Apply to*

**SAVINGS BRANCH  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT**

**PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA**

### DENTISTS

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**A. MELVILLE ANDERSON AND K. ROY McLean.** Sight Specialists, 224-8th Ave. West, Calgary.

### HEALTH

**DR. H. F. MESSENGER, CHIROPRACTOR—** 16 years treating chronic diseases. Tegler Building, Edmonton.

### LEGAL AND PATENTS

**SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MAYHOOD—BAR-** risters, Solicitors, Notaries. Imperial Bank Building, Calgary.

**MOTHERSILL & DYDE—SOLICITORS FOR** the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, Ltd. 704 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

**RUTHERFORD, RUTHERFORD & McCUAIG,** Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, 916 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

**A. LANNAN & COMPANY, BARRISTERS,** Solicitors, Notaries, 111-8th Ave. W., Calgary. Phone M3429. Specializing in Domestic Law, including probate, divorce and settlement of estates.

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### REMNANTS

**3 LBS. PRINTS, SILK OR VELVET \$1.00, A** McCreary Co., Chatham, Ontario.

### HELP WANTED

**AGENTS WANTED EVERY DISTRICT SELL-** ing monuments for largest manufacturers in Canada. Free outfit. Write: Alberta Granite, Marble & Stone Co., Limited, Edmonton, Alberta.

**WE'LL PAY YOU CASH FOR KNITTING** socks at home. Send stamp for particulars. Home Knitting Company, 75 Dundas St. East, Toronto.

### WATCH REPAIRS

**CO-OPERATE—BY SENDING ME YOUR** watch work, which I will do at a reasonable charge and guarantee to satisfy you in every way. I have no agents. Send for mailing box. Charges submitted, and if not satisfactory watch returned postpaid. M. M. King, Watchmaker, Dalemead, Alberta, U.F.A. member; Pool member 11854. "His work is satisfactory and charges moderate." A. L. Smart, Manager Royal Bank, Langdon.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**IF YOU WANT A GOOD MAN OR WOMAN** on your farm, write or call up the Hungarian Canadian Club, 124 2nd Ave. East, Calgary. R2352.

**QUIT TOBACCO, SNUFF, EASILY, INEX-** pensively, Pharmacal, Box 1261, Saskatoon.

**LIGHTNING CHARGES BATTERIES IN-** stantly, eliminates old method, satisfaction guaranteed. Box 243, Didsbury, Alta.

### HIDES AND FURS

**SASKATOON TANNERY, SASKATOON.—** Hides, Furs and Sheepskins tanned. Freight paid on hides tanned. Ask for Price List.



## TREASURER PRESENTS BUDGET

(Continued from page 5)

basis increased the average cost to 4 3-4 per cent.

The Treasurer stated further: "There was considerable criticism at the last session of the Legislature with respect to the appointment of a fiscal agency to arrange for the sale of our bonds during the period stated. That this criticism was unwarranted is more than apparent in the light of subsequent events in the financial world. The abandonment of the gold standard by England, the default of South American countries, together with the uncertainty of outcome of the Great War reparation settlements, closed the customary sources of credit, and this

Province is indeed fortunate in that the greater portion of its bonds were absorbed under the plan adopted by this Government, at a favourable average cost under ordinary conditions, and far below the cost which would have been incurred had this arrangement not been consummated."

## Capital Debt and Sinking Fund

The Treasurer stated that the net funded and unfunded debt of the Province as at December 31st, 1931, amounted to \$133,173,003.00, made up and accounted for as follows:—

Funded Debt, including	
Treasury Bills, Debentures and Stock.....	\$131,147,135.87
Less Sinking Fund.....	6,058,733.94

Net Funded Debt.....\$125,088,401.93  
Add: Net unfunded debt 8,084,601.07

Net Funded and Unfunded  
Debt.....\$133,173,003.00

"Of this total, \$43,272,992.46 represents realizable or income-producing assets consisting chiefly of telephones, balance due in respect of railways and Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, leaving a net general debt of \$89,900,010.54, or a per capita of \$124.94.

"Statutory payments to the sinking funds of the Province have been maintained, and the total sinking fund at December 31st was \$6,058,733.94.

"In addition to sinking funds applicable to the direct debt of the Province, there are also carried sinking funds for the irrigation and drainage districts guaranteed bonds.

"Public debt charges include statutory provision for sinking funds to the extent of \$696,466.34. The Government has not thought it advisable at a time when revenues are at such a low ebb to add to this amount. It is, however, the intention of this Government as soon as revenues show any buoyancy, to make very definite recommendations to this house leading to a strengthening of the sinking fund provisions."

## Last Fiscal Year

Final statements for the last fiscal year, ended March 31st, 1931, showed a deficit on general revenue of \$2,306,581.10 and on telephones of \$144,170.26, a total of \$2,450,751.36.

At the time the estimates for 1930-31 were presented to the Legislature, the natural resources were under Dominion control, but were transferred to Provincial jurisdiction on October 1st, 1930. Estimates presented did not include forecasts of revenue and expenditure for the new Department of Lands and Mines, and for comparative purposes these figures are shown separately. Results for the year are summarized hereunder:

Revenue was estimated at \$17,107,686.76  
Actual revenue against this estimate amounted to.. 15,137,996.58

Revenue less than estimates.....\$ 1,969,690.18

Expenditure was estimated at.....\$17,061,336.76

Actual expenditure against this estimate amounted to..... 17,793,346.22

Expenditure more than estimates.....\$ 732,009.46

"The new Department of Lands and Mines for the six month period ending March 31st, 1931, showed a surplus of \$348,768.54, as follows:

Revenue.....\$ 572,965.86  
Expenditure..... 224,197.32

Surplus.....\$ 348,768.54

In the year ending March 31st, 1931, the revenue from taxes on real and personal property, including supplementary revenue, were \$631,452.67 below estimates; other items were below estimates as follows: liquor profits \$711,611.47; automobile licenses \$442,243.06; gasoline tax \$368,397.13; amusement tax \$101,868.39; miscellaneous increases and decreases, net, \$240,001.79. There were increases over estimates as follows: school lands fund, increased earnings, \$136,983.79; Provincial statute fines, \$219,514.38; interest earned on investments, etc., \$169,436.16. Among items of in-

ALBERTA'S ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE—TWO YEARS COMPARED  
INCOME ACCOUNT

Expenditure	Estimates 1932-1933	Estimates 1931-1932	Increase or x Decrease
Public Debt.....	\$ 6,827,497.34	\$ 6,143,812.50	\$683,684.84
Executive Council.....	355,990.00	395,792.00	39,802.00 x
Legislation.....	242,890.00	257,930.00	15,040.00 x
Agriculture Dept.....	492,264.88	649,951.66	157,686.78 x
Attorney General Dept.....	1,233,599.34	1,562,258.00	328,658.66 x
Education Department.....	2,550,854.00	2,630,025.00	79,171.00 x
Municipal Affairs.....	162,767.30	186,245.00	23,477.70 x
Prov. Secretary Dept.....	89,508.34	93,408.34	3,900.00 x
Public Health Dept.....	1,456,394.10	1,553,132.31	96,738.21 x
Public Works Dept.....	2,034,751.00	2,787,961.00	753,210.00 x
Railways & Telephones (Railways and Water Resources Branch) .	83,455.42	72,898.97	10,556.45
Treasury Department.....	544,270.00	576,990.00	32,720.00 x
Lands & Mines Dept.....	598,902.50	702,759.00	103,856.50 x
	\$16,673,144.22	\$17,613,163.78	\$940,019.56 x

The letter "x" indicates a decrease. The only increases are for unavoidable fixed charges for interest and sinking funds.

ALBERTA'S ESTIMATED REVENUES—TWO YEARS COMPARED  
INCOME ACCOUNT

The Estimated Provincial Revenue by Departments is given herewith, together with the estimates for the previous year:

	Estimates 1932-1933	Estimates 1931-1932	Increase or x Decrease
Dominion of Canada.....	\$ 1,739,872.00	\$ 1,670,435.00	\$ 69,437.00
Executive Council.....	53,050.00	56,950.00	3,900.00 x
Legislation.....	1,520.00	2,010.00	490.00 x
Agriculture Department.....	291,250.00	314,445.00	23,195.00 x
Attorney General's Dept.....	2,622,825.00	3,842,620.00	1,219,795.00 x
Education Department.....	155,100.00	231,800.00	76,700.00 x
Municipal Affairs Dept.....	1,082,000.00	1,526,500.00	444,500.00 x
Prov. Secretary's Dept.....	5,577,520.00	5,523,600.00	53,920.00
Public Health Dept.....	385,643.00	427,325.00	41,682.00 x
Public Works Dept.....	100,000.00	111,000.00	11,000.00 x
Railways & Telephones Dept. (Rail- ways & Water Resources Branch)	431,200.00	431,350.00	150.00 x
Treasury Department.....	2,766,564.22	1,173,982.17	1,592,582.05
Lands & Mines Dept.....	1,615,800.00	1,913,805.00	298,005.00 x
	\$16,822,344.22	\$17,225,822.17	\$403,477.95 x

The letter "x" indicates a decrease.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURES—TWO YEARS COMPARED  
CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Particulars	Estimates 1932-33	Estimates 1931-32	Increase or x Decrease
Public Debt.....	\$ 400,000.00	\$ .....	\$ 400,000.00
Executive Council.....	87,575.00	106,575.00	19,000.00 x
Agriculture Department.....	19,500.00	16,000.00	3,500.00
Attorney General's Dept.....	.....	17,000.00	17,000.00 x
Education Department.....	86,000.00	170,000.00	84,000.00 x
Municipal Affairs Dept.....	30,000.00	25,000.00	5,000.00
Public Health Dept.....	.....	1,025.00	1,025.00 x
Public Works Dept.....	872,230.00	3,793,628.00	2,921,398.00 x
Railways & Telephones Dept. (Rail- ways & Water Resources Branch)	696,372.82	703,977.49	7,604.67 x
Treasury Dept.....	33,500.00	216,500.00	183,000.00 x
	\$2,225,177.82	\$5,049,705.49	\$2,824,527.67 x

The letter "x" indicates a decrease.



creased expenditure over estimates were \$155,277.65 made necessary for normal expenditures, under the Election Act owing to the general election of 1930; \$57,065.76 freight charges on seed and feed; \$81,536 for mothers' allowances; \$20,685.66 for children's protection; \$386,999.83 grants to schools; \$33,573.48 Alberta Provincial Police; \$19,818.64 incidental justice; \$47,686.40 maintenance of buildings; \$37,670.78 drainage, irrigation and water power services; while decreases as compared with estimates were as follows: old age pensions, \$91,896.30; miscellaneous increases and decreases, net, \$16,406.44.

### Survey of Past Year

Mr. Reid prefaced his detailed statement upon Provincial finances with a survey of the economic and financial history of the past year. Suspension of payment of gold by England, bank failures in the United States, default by certain South American states, and the growing uncertainty in Europe had had a paralyzing effect on international finance and a very direct influence on our own economic position, he stated. Continued low prices for our farm products, drying up of cash reserves, fear and uncertainty, had had a cumulative effect in restricting trade and purchasing power. Notwithstanding these influences, the Government had been able to carry on, fulfilling its duty to the people of the Province.

The Treasurer stated that estimates of expenditure, which had been greatly reduced, were conservative, being based in the main on the actual receipts of the current year. "The result is a balanced budget, balanced on what are considered sound and conservative lines."

Regret was expressed that increased taxes had been found necessary, as in the Dominion and in other nations.

Detailed figures were presented upon the past agricultural year, the value of all field crops being estimated at \$70,227,000 as compared with \$67,193,400 in 1930 and \$132,448,000 in 1929. Alberta's dairy industry set a new high production record in 1931, valued at \$15,750,000, and there was an increase of 28 per cent in butter production indicated. Butter values declined during the year to the lowest level in the past 30 years. The price for eggs declined to levels unheard of in the past decade.

Mr. Reid expressed gratification that the tendency of some farmers to plunge into livestock as a result of the drastic decline in grain prices had not occurred to any great extent in Alberta.

Production of beet sugar last year was the largest in the history of the Province, with the highest sugar content ever reached here, and probably the highest on the continent for 1931.

It was pointed out that the administration of the Alberta Division of the Canadian Farm Loan Board is under the direct supervision of Ottawa. To date 1,641 mortgage loans totalling \$3,315,400 have been approved by the Board at Ottawa.

Mr. Reid made a thorough survey of the operation of the Alberta Co-operative Rural Credit Act. Total loans outstanding at December 31st last were \$1,902,092, and it is confidently expected that further payments aggregating \$150,000 will be made from sales of grain, a large portion of which is stored in the joint names of the member and his society. While it could not be said that the societies had overcome their difficulties, they had consolidated their position, and provisions had been made to protect the Province

from any substantial loss under its guarantee.

### Co-operative Marketing Associations

Co-operative Marketing Associations had made marked headway during the past year under adverse conditions. Loans granted under the Guarantee Act totalled \$44,560; reductions made by them \$51,952, while further payments totalling \$8,918 would be made before the end of May. Three associations handling butter had made substantial bonus payments to their members. The associations were operating on a sound basis, firmly established as truly co-operative enterprises, and the Province was fully secured against loss.

### Alberta Wheat Pool

"The position of the Government with respect to the mortgages held upon the property of the Alberta Pool Elevators, Ltd.," stated Mr. Reid, "has improved recently by the Pool paying to the banks the sum of \$250,000 on the Vancouver terminal property."

"In addition to the security on the elevator system, the Government has a floating charge on net current assets not specified in the Auditor's report of \$2,859,090.55 as at July 15th, 1931."

"Summarizing the above, the Government's security against advances of \$5,649,687.49 may be stated as follows:

Elevator system less depreciation reserves and bank loans as at July 15th, 1931	\$6,370,403.95
Add payments on bank loans	250,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,620,403.95
Add: Current assets as at July 15, '31	\$2,859,080.55
Less amount paid on Vancouver Terminal since that date...	250,000.00
	<hr/>
	2,609,080.55
Total security.....	<hr/>
	\$9,229,484.50

"Notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions under which the Alberta Pool commenced its operations this year, following two years of adversity, due to steadily falling prices, operating results for the year have been surprisingly good. The most optimistic estimate of possible grain handlings at the commencement of the season was placed at thirty million bushels. This estimate has already been exceeded by a substantial amount, and present indications are that the year's handlings will be close to that of the previous year. In some respects the crop handling will not be as profitable as that of last year, but there seems no doubt that the Pool will be able to meet its obligations under the agreement completed with the Government."

The Treasurer stated that under the terms of the sale of the railways, \$10,580,000 is due and payable to the Province, of which \$5,000,000 is payable June 1st, 1933, and the balance June, 1939. In the Telephone Department the estimated deficit is due "wholly to decreased revenues as a result of the present depression."

Alberta Savings Certificates on deposit at Dec. 31st last, totalled \$9,594,034.68, as compared with \$9,683,855.71 the previous year.

During the coming year a substantial contribution to the revenue of the Province would accrue from the administration of the natural resources.

## Investigation Launched Into the Problems of Farm Indebtedness

The Agricultural committee of the Alberta Legislature, which includes all members of the Assembly, is now meeting almost daily at Edmonton to enquire into the very serious situation in the farming industry of the Province. Various sub-committees have been set up, and are already at work. Many witnesses will be called.

The resolution calling for the investigation was moved by Premier Brownlee on February 19th, seconded by Mr. Lymburn, in the following terms:

That the Committee on Agriculture be called to enquire into any matters pertaining to the present condition of agriculture with a view to suggesting possible ways and means of assisting the industry to gain stability and particularly, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, for the purpose of considering:

1. The organization and administration of the Debt Adjustment Act and what, if any, amendments should be made either to the said Act or in the organization of the Debt Adjustment Bureau to adequately meet the financial conditions of the various sections of our population in the light of present conditions.
2. The problems pertaining to live stock and dairy production, and the marketing of live stock and dairy products.
3. The report of the Supervisor of Co-operative Credits and the operation and extent or reorganization of the Co-operative Credit Societies.
4. The report of the Provincial Auditor with reference to the guarantees given under and by virtue of the Co-operative Marketing Associations Guarantee Act made pursuant to the said act.
5. The desirability of amending the Insurance Act with respect to the terms and conditions under which hail insurance is written in this Province.
6. The buying, selling, transportation and storage of petroleum products in this Province.

## Alberta \$5,000,000 Loan Is Over-Subscribed

Dealers' Subscriptions Total \$20,000,000  
When Provincial Loan Offered

An offer of \$5,000,000 of Alberta Provincial 6 per cent bonds at 95.25 brought dealers' subscriptions of \$20,000,000 in Montreal; and the books were closed at 11 a.m. on February 29th, the day on which the offering was made. The interest yield on the investment will be 6 1-2 per cent. Premier Brownlee expressed gratification, stating that the loan would place the Province in an absolutely safe position. Estimates provided for a balanced budget, and with the loan successfully launched, the Province would be in a position to take care of the \$1,000,000 maturity in New York on April 15th, while it could also pay the greater part of its loan from the banks. "It leaves us with an apparently clear line of credit to meet emergencies during the next year," stated the Premier.

The loan was authorized by a bill passed by the Alberta Legislature several



days ago. It provides as to \$3,650,000 for the public service; for the covering of any debt of the Province on open account; for paying any floating indebtedness of the Province; for the carrying on of public works authorized by Legislature, etc.; and as to \$1,350,000 for similar objects in connection with the Provincial Telephone system.

## U.F.A. Members Discuss Economic Problem

We print below brief extracts from three important speeches on the address in the Alberta Legislature:

### Reduction of Interest Imperative

Full confidence in the Government's capacity to deal with the momentous problems now confronting the people of the Province, was expressed by A. G. Andrews.

There must be material reduction in interest rates, declared Mr. Andrews; and legislation making it impossible for mortgage companies doing business in Canada to demand payments in American currency. Machine companies should only be allowed to take security in the implement sold. He also advocated a revaluation of farm lands, according to their productive value, stabilization of prices of farm products in the home markets; and work for every man, rather than direct relief. Co-operative enterprises in the agricultural industry should be given continued support. The work of the Home Bureau Service should be maintained, if at all possible, and Junior Club work extended. Graveling of the highways towards the East, as far as graded, should be completed, if at all possible.

The Dominion Government should be urged to give its decision on the Domestic Freight Rates question, so that Alberta farmers would be enabled to ship feed grains into B.C.

Mr. Andrews urged that the Legislature should give its moral support to the Disarmament Conference.

### Afraid to Inflate Flat Tire

Lack of control on the economic highway was responsible for the present situation, declared Mr. Shield, who described the intensified difficulties of farmers during 1931, as a consequence of the fall in prices of farm products other

than wheat. The fear of inflation, said Mr. Shield, was like being afraid to inflate a flat tire because you might cause a blow-out.

Beef had dropped during the year from 6½c to 4 or 4½c; hogs from \$8.25 to \$3.35; lamb from 7c to 4½c or 4¾c. Today, farmers were living in the shadow of fear, arising from inability to pay taxes, interest on mortgages, and other indebtedness—fear of losing the equity built up by a life time of effort. In Macleod constituency, there was the added difficulty of irrigation obligations—obligations which were impossible to meet, under present conditions.

Mr. Shield urged that the operation of the Crop Payments Act should be inquired into by the agricultural committee. Under this plan, mortgagees were acquiring all the benefits of landlordism without its responsibilities.

### Governments Do Not Govern

Bitterly denouncing the social system which permitted human welfare to take a secondary place to the rights of capital, Donald Cameron declared that we are today living under the most ruthless dictatorship in the world's history—the dictatorship of finance. It had become clear that governments do not govern. Between the abundance of things that can not be sold, and the millions in want because they cannot buy, "stand our statesmen, impotent to regulate the bits of paper and metal, in the form of currency and credit, so that those who want to sell can do so, and those who want to buy can do so and satisfy their needs."

## "Farmers and Fishermen" Looking to the U.F.A.

### Congratulations From the Maritimes

We have recently received the following letter, indicating the intense interest which is taken in the U.F.A. movement in the Maritime Provinces:

Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Maritimes)

Moncton, N.B.

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

We would like to offer a word of congratulation and appreciation of the work the U.F.A., as a Provincial farm organization, and *The U.F.A.* paper, is doing. The writer is an ex-member of the organization who has had to view its progress and work from a distance since 1920, but who has never failed to be keenly interested in its activities.

It may prove a bit of encouragement to you to know that a growing number of people in this part of the Dominion is showing interest in the U.F.A., the ideals it stands for and the leaders and statesmen it has been able to develop, and that those who are endeavoring to advance co-operative development among the farmers and fishermen of the Maritimes are looking to you, and depending upon you in an ever increasing measure for moral strength and guidance, but progress is being made here too and we are not without hope that in the not distant future we will be able to take up a share of the effort towards this Co-operative Commonwealth which was so well defined in the last issue of your paper. Certainly the need is no less great here for the ushering in of the new order, but the interest among the people is just now being stirred and progress is as yet spotted. I have had some work in com-

mon with Dr. Tompkins of Canso, N.S., and he tells me that he is in fairly close touch with you personally and with the U.F.A. generally. He and his colleagues are doing a great work.

The reports of the recent convention are most interesting and inspiring, and we would like again to offer a word of appreciation for your work.

Wishing the U.F.A. the very best of success I remain,

Yours truly,

W. H. McEWEN

### INCREASES MEMBERSHIP

Remitting dues recently for 14 members, bringing the total for 1932 to 35, W. F. Fraser, secretary of High River U.F.A. Local, states, "We have not solicited a single one in any way except to warn them that they cannot participate in dividends on co-operative purchases through the U.F.A. plan unless they are paid-up in advance." The Local declared 10 per cent dividend on first three cars of coal purchased through the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee, Calgary.

### NOTES BY THE WAY

(Continued from page 6)

that is required can be given. Then there are the great fundamental changes in finance and in economic organization which come under the head of "The Co-operative Commonwealth." A great wealth of material which reaches the office in authoritative publications from many parts of the world can be used in the paper but rarely. Such material, not available in the general press, would prove of inestimable value in presenting to our readers a picture of our own movement in relation to the great social forces at work in other fields and in other lands. From our readers themselves contributions which reveal a deep interest in fundamental social issues are received in increasing numbers. We should wish to include, also, to meet a recognized need, light magazine literature; but the pressure of organizational material is always so great that to do so would mean the ruthless sacrificing of official information required by our membership.

\* \* \*

We had intended to use in this issue a page or so of editor's comment on things in general which we should like to make a regular feature of *The U.F.A.*; but as all the space left for discussion is gone, must await another occasion. Numerous inquiries have been received concerning the definition of "The Co-operative Commonwealth" and "Social Credit." If we can find the space, we shall examine this definition clause by clause in later issues of the paper. In the meantime let it be stated that from an editorial standpoint it is very much easier to carry on a semi-monthly than a monthly, and easier to carry on a weekly than either; that it is generally much less difficult to write a column than a paragraph; and that we are conscious at all times of the inadequacy of comment condensed into meagre space, when expansion is necessary to the proper development of the subjects with which it is desired to deal.

\* \* \*

We find in many quarters revived interest in Edward Bellamy's books—"Looking Backward" and "Equality." We shall be glad to give information as to publishers and prices to any inquirers who care to write us.

### GRIMM ALFALFA SEED WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED

ALBERTA GROWN, CLEAN AND HARDY,  
AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER  
OFFERED

Your live stock and land both need more of these high-yielding, weed-eradicating, soil-enriching forage. Plant a liberal area this year with our Alberta grown Seed.

We also handle Peas, Beans, Alsike and White Dutch Clover, Brome, Western Rye, Timothy, etc.

No. 1 Registered Grimm Alfalfa, with free sacks, \$23.00 per hundred pounds.

No. 1 Field-inspected White Sweet Clover sacks at value. \$4.50 per hundred pounds.

Write for prices on other seeds and grades. Larger quantities at greatly reduced prices.

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED GROWERS'  
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED  
BROOKS - ALBERTA



**BREAD MAKING**

**HO-MAYDE BREAD IMPROVER MAKES** bread of better texture and flavor, better color and quality and from same quantity flour gives larger loaf. Packet sufficient 100 loaves. Sold at U.F.A. Stores or send to C. & J. Jones Limited, Lombard Street, Winnipeg.

**FISH**

**FAMOUS COLD LAKE TROUT**, 10c; **WHITE-fish** 7c; Pickrel 6c; Pike 4 1-2c; mixed fish 6c. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alberta.

**YOU WILL WANT OUR LATEST ILLUSTRATED** price list of New, Winter-Caught fresh water fish before ordering your winter's supply. A post card will bring it. Big River Consolidated Fisheries Ltd., Big River, Sask.

**UPHOLSTERING**

**MAKING AND REMAKING CHESTER-**fields and Chairs; also draping windows is our business. Write our Decorating Department for suggestions. Thornton & Perkins, 10628 Jasper Ave., Edmonton (Opposite Corona Hotel).

**SUGAR**

**ALBERTA CONSUMERS ALWAYS SPECIFY** Alberta Sugar, the home product of our neighbor farmers—pure, always available, fine grain, sparkling. Tell your grocer—Alberta Sugar on every order.

**POULTRY**

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK AND S. C.** Rhode Island Red Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs for sale. Apply C.P.R. Supply Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

**COCKERELS, BABY CHICKS, S. C. WHITE** and Black Leghorns. Mating list. F. S. Wetherall, 3629 13-A St. West, Calgary.

**PRINGLE ELECTRIC CHICKS.—WE CAN** now supply high quality baby chicks at the following low prices: Government approved White Leghorns, \$9.75 per 100; pure bred-to-lay White Leghorns, \$7.75 per 100; Barred Rocks, \$9.75 per 100; White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Buff Orpingtons, \$12.00 per 100. May prices \$1.00 per 100 less. Order early to insure prompt delivery. Custom hatching \$2.50 per 100 \$2.25 per 100 for 500 or over. Pringle Electric Hatchery, 228 17th Ave. East, Calgary, Alberta.

**BABY CHICKS—ALL BREEDS, LOWEST** prices, from "Bred-to-Lay" stock. Write or phone for price list. T. J. Garbert, 1424 Seventeenth Ave. West, Calgary.

**BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS.—**Blood tested, heavy laying hens, including Lethbridge contest birds. \$6.00 hundred; \$1.50 for 15. Mrs. Cailles, Onoway, Alta.

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM No.** 18236, his dam 2EWZ 220. 27 oz. to doz. eggs, 1928 contest. \$3.00 each. W. Mortimer, Excel, Alta.

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-**erels from Provincial Certified and Approved dams, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$16.00. Also hatching eggs. Geo. E. Zinger, Stanmore, Alta.

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-**erels from B. C. pedigreed R.O.P. stock. High egg records. Beautiful birds, \$3.00. Hugh Simpson, Innisfree.

**60 PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** large vigorous birds, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Henry Pickering, Sylvan Lake, Alta.

**SELLING BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** three for \$5.00. Exchange for pullets. W. G. Gunn, Irma, Alta.

**BUY BETTER CHICKS**

An Egg in the Fall Pays the Difference. From high producing hens mated with high-grade cockerels. Our breeders are carefully culled and mated. Only two extra chicks with each hundred. No culls; 100 per cent quality. We want your business. When we get it we will hold it because you will be satisfied. First grades only; all seconds are destroyed. Barred or White Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, \$18 per 100; S.C. White Leghorns, \$17 per 100. Order from your nearest branch. Write for free catalogue and understand the advantages of our system.

**PROVINCIAL HATCHERIES**  
Calgary, Edmonton - Alberta.

**Classified Section****LIVESTOCK**

**FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER** of registered Belgians. Let me know your wants.

**PUREBRED DUROCS, BACON OR THICK** smooth type, either sex, unrelated. Service boars, \$15.00 or exchange for white Giant, White Orpington pullets or good stock dog. Registered Shorthorn yearling bulls, \$75.00, with papers. Percheron Purebred black stud, coming two, exchange for same. Kelley Bros., Millet, Alberta.

**SELLING — LEDGERWOOD RED POLLS.** Bulls 1 and 2 years old. Mrs. A. W. Samis, Olds, Alberta.

**FOR SALE—TWO YOUNG REGISTERED** Belgian stallions. Oscar E. Carlson, R.R. 1, Trochu, Alberta.

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**LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES,** Cordwood and Slabs—Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

**CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED.** your station. E. Hall, Grindrod, B.C.

**HAVE FENCE POSTS AND RAILS TO EX-**change for grain and part cash. Joseph Eror, Rocky Mountain House, Alta.

**LUMBER FOR LESS. WE PAY FREIGHT** direct from mill to you. Write for prices and estimates before building.—Detailed plans free with order. The Peerless Lumber Co., 665 12th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. P.O. Box 1214.

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of all kinds cleaned and dyed. Price list and information upon request.

**EMPIRE CLEANING & DYEING CO., Ltd.**  
234-236 Twelfth Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

**ALBERTA TURKEYS**

Famous for large size and meat type  
Government Graded and Banded

Grade A Toms, 25-30 lb., \$25. Young Hens, 16-20 lb., \$15  
Grade B Toms, 24-30 lb., 10. Young Hens, 15-18 lb., 8  
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Prices one-third less than last year.

**ALBERTA BRONZE TURKEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**

Box 103, Edmonton, Alberta.



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During Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec. Mr. Fox, our new Calgary manager, personally visited and selected the Pure Bred Alberta flocks that will supply our Calgary hatchery. We guarantee our chicks. Also chicks from government blood-tested flocks. Order March chicks now. For Custom hatching send eggs first set Feb. 15th. 3 cents per egg.

**HAMBLEY ELECTRIC CHICKS**

Better chicks hatched right in latest type electric incubators, from the best selected pure Bred-to-lay flocks in Western Canada

Per 100 Chicks	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
White Leghorns	\$14	\$14	\$12	\$10
Barred Rocks	15	15	14	12
Other Breeds	16	16	15	14

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed  
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Custom Hatching \$3.00 Per 100 Eggs  
Write today for FREE 30-page Colored Baby Chick and Poultry Supply Catalogue

**HAMBLEY ELECTRIC-HATCHERIES LIMITED**  
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**FARMERS, DAIRYMEN AND OTHERS, ALF-**alfa hay and other fodder of the highest quality for sale. All Alfalfa hay sold on grade. Write us for special prices. Brooks Farmers' Co-op. Assn. Ltd., Brooks, Alta.

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**BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED** mixture, Government tested, Grade No. 1. Nine dollars per hundred, cleaned, bags included, f.o.b. Fairview, Alta. F. L. Green.

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**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GRADE** 2, germination 98. \$4.50 per 100 lbs., sacks free. Redden Bros., Athabasca, Alta.

**BANNER OATS, FIRST GENERATION, REG-**istered, large or small lots; also carload pure Banner, grown from registered. Henry Young, Millet, Alta.

**ALSIKE CLOVER—PLANT SOME OF THIS** wonderful forage this year with hardy, local-grown, high-quality Seed. No. 1 Government Grade, \$16.00, and No. 2, \$15.00 per hundred. Cotton sacks extra at 30c each. Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association, Limited. Brooks, Alberta.

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**McKENZIE 36th ANNUAL SEED CATALOG** Free. Every home should have a copy of this complete Garden Guide—a postcard will bring it to you. Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Seed Grain, Grasses and Clovers, Poultry Feeds and Supplies. Prices are lower than ever before: quality is the high McKenzie standard. McKenzie Seed Houses are close to you too—low freights and quick service. A. E. McKenzie Co. Ltd., Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Brandon.

**SEND ME YOUR ADDRESS AND I WILL** give you a list of Nursery stock proved good in my own garden. John Glambeck, 639 3rd Ave. N.W., Calgary.

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**FOR SALE—A CARLOAD CLEAN NETTED** Gem potatoes, best for seed, cheap for cash. Apply H. Rozeboom, Golden Spike, Alta.

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**THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COM-**pany's land settlement plan offers unequalled opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long term contract. Write for free descriptive booklet. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Department of Natural Resources, 905 First street East, Calgary.

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**MAKE YOUR ENGINE MORE POWERFUL** and more economical on gas and oil. Have your cylinders rebored and fitted with new oversize pistons and rings. Write for prices on any make of tractor, automobile, truck or stationary engine to Jack Anderson, general machinist, 22 years' experience, 443 13th St. N.W., Calgary, Alberta.

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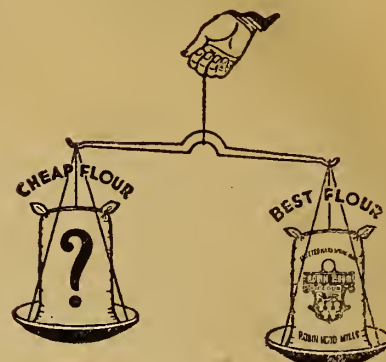
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PICTURE —  
THEN THINK**



The difference in cost between CLEAN, PURE Robin Hood flour, and CHEAP, poorly milled flour is only 1c PER DAY FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR.

## *First Lesson in Baking*

**“N**EVER waste time and money on CHEAP flour, Dolly dear. Remember, flour is food. It pays to use the best. You can buy flour made by poorly equipped mills for less money but your bread and biscuits will lack flavor and lightness. They will be dark and heavy. Thrifty housewives know that Robin Hood is the highest quality, most economical

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**IS 1c PER DAY SAVING WORTH WHAT IT COSTS YOU IN HEALTH RISK,  
QUESTIONABLE PURITY, UNAPPETIZING FLAVOR AND POOR FOOD VALUE?**

*Ask Your Dealer For*  
**Robin Hood**  
**FLOUR**  
**CLEAN --- PURE**



**MAKES MORE LOAVES --- BETTER BREAD --- BIGGER FOOD VALUE**